WEEKLY JOURNAL PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING Green street, between Third and Fourth.

Money sent in registered letters only at our risk ADVERTISING RATES-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Editor

AGENTS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1862.

ment and liberty of the American people ha now reached its extremest point. For year, these two malign factions have worked heartily together, plotting, for different purpose the same end. The plans of one of thes evying war against the United States, and in establishment of a military despotisi over the Southern portion of our country.

The fearful exigency thus brought about has been cunningly used by the other party to implish their own cherished schemes. The President resisted, or seemed to resist for a while Now he is the conscious or unconscious agen for the attempted subversion of the whole fabric of American institutions. The Execu tive edict, assuming to suspend the civil gov ernment and to establish in its place the law whole of these United States; and the morrescut decree, assuming to put an end to the so cial relation of master and servant established over one-third of this country, and ntterly to destroy an essential guarantee of social order over the same extent of country, both as sumptions being in contempt and flagrant United States, but of the first principles civil liberty, constitute a revolutionary action of the Administration against the govern ment and against the people without a par allel in the history of modern society.

The dilemma in which the American peo ple are placed by the co-operating forces of these two malignant powers is a fearful one. It remains to be seen whether there is a sufficiency of vigor in the national characteremongh of intellectual and of moral power-tsave the country from the destruction contem plated by this foul conspiracy. For ourselves faith in the national character is un

Let it be always and distinctly remembered that neither of these partners in iniquity possected any secious power for mischief at all. except with the aid and co-operation of the other. Without the help of the abolition Without the opportunity presented by the stupendous folly of the great rebellion, the abolition party would have been ntterly powerless to establish their higher law upon the ruined Constitution and upon the prostrate liberties the country had dared, in their insanity, to make the attempt in ordinary times, the regular movement of our institutions would soo have removed them from place and power and little injury could have been effected. Bu the plot has been contrived with Satanic ingenuity. If the people turn to combat this ev and cease their efforts to put down the rebel lion, American nationality and freedom will be destroyed together by that pow erful foe. On the other hand, if, for the sake of prosecuting this war of defence with vigor they tamely submit to the Executive usurpo liberty and country alike will sti more certainly be lost. For submission to this naurnation is itself the forfeiture liberty; and under the Abolition Proc amation the ultimate success of the rebe lion is assured; nationality is destroyed which will thus be perpetuated, will be sufficient to prevent the recovery in any futur

Are there then no means of extrication from this dismal dilemma? To submit to the diotation and to follow the lead of either of the parties to the great conspiracy is the most fata and numerally of all conclusions. Not even in the desperation of defeated hope and exper tation can we entertain the insane project of committing the destiny of this Common the secession crime. Out of that great crime has come the opportunity for all the calamitie of the nation; and in its dreary future there is

time of that forfeited liberty.

found in a firm and undeviating adherence to right, to truth, to the duty which we all owe to the Constitution, to freedom, the country. The people of the Northern States have already nobly declared their determination to be steadfast to the Constituness. Rather let us join hands with them in one mighty effort to save the country from the machinations of all its enemies. May we not my indeed that we have already joined hands with them in this holy enterprise? I is not too much to say that the alliance was solemnized in the delivery of the twin mesages of Governor Seymour and of Govern Robinson. In these memorable papers, the patriots of the North and the patriots of the South reach out their hands to each other and grasp fervently, in pledge of their fixed resolve through all vicissitudes to co-operate for the preservation of the Republic against all its foes. Let the friends of the Republic South and North dedicate their whole energies in all wise and lawful ways to the ful redemption of this pledge. Herein is our true dependence. And we cherish the highes confidence that this dependence will not fai ns, but, if we trust to it unshrinkingly, will bear us sa'ely through the fierce and unexampled ordeal of the time. It is a sure de-

general bankrupt law, said he intended to move bereafter to strike out all that part of the bill which renders it compulsory for a this was that the compulsory part of the British bankrupt law is such that It does no afford a penny in a pound to the creditors and he thought it would pay less than that in this country. But would an American creditor apply the compulsory process to a debtor, when it would produce less than onethird of a cent on the dollar? The expectation of not realizing enough to purchase a hat TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

There seems to be a contrariety o inion as to the proffers of mediation in ou A bill passed the lower House of Connational difficulties. Some continue to declare ess, some months since, to authorize the raisin the face of the recent foreign report to the ing of a volunteer force not exceeding twenty ontrary, that France purposes to intervene to our prejndice. How this may be we know twelve months, and to be employed within the Perhaps it is wise to look for the worst limits of Kentncky in repelling invasion, supuntil better actually comes. We have no confidence in the mere amity of any for pressing insurrection, and guarding and pro eign power. We do not put our trust in tecting the public property. This bill has me with unaccountable delay and strenuous oppo-Princes. We have never believed that sition in the Senate, and, having been taken France would move without the moral aid and co-operation of Great Britain and up one day last week on motion of Senator Russia, but still the wilv usurper of the im-Davis, the question was on a motion to post pone it indefinitely, made at the last session perial purple is fond of coups and likes to proby Senator Trumbull of Illinois. After a long ince strong dramatic effects. If therefore he debate, it was recommitted to the Committee could get up a sensation, he might perhaps go on Military Affairs. The opinious of Senato the absurd extreme of intervention and tors, as developed during the progress of the make his starving operatives believe that it debate, were so najust to the position of our was done for their material interests. But as yet we are completely in the dark as to his in-State, and showed such ignorance of her nentions, or rather as to what course would be by the Federal Government, to render valua most likely to give him eclat and the reputation of being jealous of the sufferble assistance to the Union cause, that we fear ings of his subjects and the champion the committee, although Senator Davis has of civilization and human liberty or some defended it with all his characteristic energy, other of "the glittering generalities" over and explained it with the most analytical which Europe sometimes grows so grandilominnteness and care. The volunteers to be quent, and struts so proudly. In the meanraised under it, though employed primarily ime, we have a kind of semi-official authorifor the purposes we have mentioned above, are vernment has never, since the war began, and by his direction may be marched to any ood so well with foreign powers, and that intervention at present, is not among the other service without the State limits of Kentneky. If this bill had become a law before cobabilities." But onr amiable Secretary of State is not the seventh son of a seventh son, and does not possess the power of vaticinaion. For these two years nearly, he has, every now and then, induiged in a little service, Kentucky would never have suffered prophecy of peace, and the crushing out of the rebellion, but we are still the Army of the Cumberland would at this day at war and the insurrection is vet defiant and have had twenty to thirty thousand of its solinsolent. We are therefore suspicious when Mr. Seward assumes the tripod though munication between Nashville and Louisville. we do not surely know that this parand serving with the main body of Genticular opinion to which we have referred is his opinion, for it comes before the eral Rosecrans in the field. The volunteers under this bill would have been able public through the agency of a Washingto check the movements of our disloyal ton correspondent of the New York Herald. We should like to see all the writers of that population; to have suppressed all the recruiting for the rebel army which was carclass subjected to the operations of the chain ried on openly in the interior of the State of Dick Blorage, when it has been enlast fall; to have guarded bridges and railchanted by the fairy Verita, as given to the public in "Somebody's Luggage"-how roads, and to have performed all the fatigue comical they would appear when they duty which has been thrown upon the three were compelled to tell the truth! Another of years' soldiers. Kentucky has nobly responded them asserts, in the very teeth of the Herald to the call of the United States for volunteers rrespondent, that Louis Napoleon is in for during the war, and has enlisted nearly fortymediation even if he has to go it alone. If he five thousand men for that service, a greater is prepared to lead off, we know very well ratio in proportion to her loyal population, we what his right bower will be, and that is an reckon, than any other State in the Union. offer of an armistice by land and sea for six All of these who are doing duty in their own months, and it is hardly necessary for the Lon- State, and, indeed, all the volunteers in the don Times to enlighten us as to the meaning Federal service now in the State from whatof that proposition when it says "after such an ever section they may hail, have been engaged armistice, and the supplies which it would have in guarding the "base and line of supplies for enabled the South to obtain in men, money. the Army of the Cumberland," and at one clothes, provisions, and materials of war, the time were scattered more than three hundred subjugation of the South would have been | miles from the city of Louisville, along th railroads to Northern Alabama and Missisnore than ever impossible." sippi. This left the mountain gaps and the It can occasion no inconvenience, if we have a wary eye upon the movements of gorges perfectly accessible to predatory France; for the influence of unscrupulous bands from Tennessee and Virginia, who

agents of secession may accomplish what perhaps the judgment of the French monarch guarding the base of operations, and found would not concede, as it cannot be denied no one to oppose them. We could name counthat all the premonitions of the course he would pursue are strongly biassed in favor of been enrolled in the Federal ser, ce, and their the rebellion and unfriendly to the restoration entire levies were engaged far away from their of our entire national authority. Hence it is own homes, while their property was desothat we must be vigilant to avert evils which lated, their families insulted, and the whole are not perhaps intended to operate against us country harrassed. Had the middle-aged or as such, but owe their dangerons tendency on- even the gray-haired men of these localities ly to the effects of being initiated in the rebel | been organized into the service, they would terests. It may be that the Minister De have made a Thermopylæ of every mountain L'Hnys is onr friend though he has a very pass and a Marathon of every plain, in their Jews as a class" had violated every regulation queer way of showing it, when he wants to resistance to the raids of Bragg, Smith, For- of the Treasury Department and the orders of tie our hands for half a year and the Confeder- rest, and Morgan, and the soil of Kentucky the military commanders for the government der an armistice, send all their cotton to French of an invader. and English ports where it could be exchanged for all the articles now indispensable to the rehellion to enable it to hold out those six nonths. There is another point of view from which this subject of mediation must be viewed. The leading insurgents have avowed that this rebellion was not precipitated, but had been the work of the last thirty years since the days of pullification. We have in addition to this the confessions of "The Index." a paper published in London under the inlnence of the secession agents there, which show that the thirty years of preparation did not pass without European aid and assistance. In its issue of December 4th, last, that sheet contains an article, extracts from which we ind in the Baltimore American, which are written by one who seems to have been in the onfidence of the late Sir William Napier We have not the entire communication, but after stating that many years since "the sovereign States of the South had unalter ably resolved to secede from the Union, and that Mr. Calhoun, "the leader of the South urged a gentleman—to whom he had fully explained the position of the South, and the intolerable tyranny which the North inflicted upon it-to be the bearer of credentials from the chief persons of the South, in order to invite the attention of the British Govern-

In the year 1841, he says, the late Sir William Napier sent in two plans for subdning the Union, to the War Office; in the first of which the South was to be treated as an enemy; in the second as a friend and ally. I was much consulted by him as to the second plan, and was referred to by name in it, as he showed to the second plan. and was referred to by name in it, as he showed by the acknowledgement of this in Lord Fitzroy Somenset's letter of reply. This plan fully provided for the contingency of an invasion of Canada, and its application would, in eighteen or twenty months, have reduced the North to a much more impotent condition than it exhibits at present. At this very moment the most difficult portion of that plan has been perfectly accomplished by the South itself, and the North, in accordance with Sir William Napier's expectations, now lies helnless before and the North, in accordance with Sir William Napier's expectations, now lies helpless before England, and at our absolute mercy. Nor is there any donbt of this, and if Lord Palmerston is not aware of it, Mr. Seward certainly is. We have nothing remaining to do but to stretch out our arm, in the way Sir William Napier proposed, and the Northern powerpower, as we ignorantly call it—must come to an end. Sir William knew and well estimated the elements of which that quasi-power consisted; and he knew how to apply the substantive power of England to dissolve it. In the tive power of England to dissolve it. In the best interests of humanity, I venture to say that it is the duty of England to apply this power without further delay—its duty to itself, to its starring operatives, to France, to Europe, and the discharge of the dis

ment to the coming event," the writer pro

These declarations are pregnant with warning. England at this moment doubtless dreads the Union, though it may be helples and at its absolute mercy, "as gazers look or sleeping lions;" but we see that, for over s quarter of a century, her statesmen and genrals have inculcated the idea that our Union as it existed, was a dangerous rival, and that if ever the day of "power' came, it was to be sweept from the catalogue of nations, like Poland or Hungary, to subserve the manufac turing interests of Europe, or the cause of "humanity." It may be that France in the present day, takes the same view that Napier did, and in the spirit of selfishness may hope to dissolve the confed ed to achieve their independence. We must not, in our pride, feel too secure; we are fore warned by these disclosures, and we must also be forearmed, and put forth all the mighty energies of the nation to be prepared for treacherous enemies abroad as well as traitors

of the unworkmanlike manner in which fuses are fixed to the shells, and of the bad quality of their ammunition generally. The getters an of these villanous compounds ought to be from a \$1,000 debt, would, we think deter the ferreted out and antiected to the British punmost grasping and avaricious creditor from ishment of the Sepoy mutineers, blown from of the President to suspend the writ in such

AN ANIMAL OF ANOTHER BREED .- We, in ommon with most other people, have been accustomed to represent the proclamation as papal bull; but, on examining the document a ttle more closely, we find reason to believe thousand, rank and file, to serve for the term of that the bull is not altogether of the papal breed. We will very frankly state the reason for our belief.

The President says in his proclamation that he proclaims the freedom of the slaves by virtue of his power "as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the anthority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for sup pressing said rebellion." Now there are but wo ways conceivable in which the proclama tion could possibly operate as a war measure . By causing the slaves to rise against their masters. 2. By causing the slaves to abandon their masters. If the proclamation does neither of these things, it cannot operate as a war measure; and nobody has ever pretended that it could. If the proclamation is to operate as the bill will never be reported back from a war measure at all, it must prompt the slaves either to attack their masters or to run away from them. This is admitted on al

But the President actually winds up his

proclamation by particularly charging the slaves to do neither of these two things. "And to be subject to the orders of the President, I hereby enjoin upon these people so declared to be free," he says, "to abstain from all viorecommend to them that in all cases, when al-Congress adjourned last summer, and the War lowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable Department had been prepared to arm and wages." So, that, if the proclamation should equip the volunteers raised under it as fast as go into full and actual effect according to the they could have been enlisted and mustered into strict terms of the edict, the rebellion, on the abolition theory of the relative value of free from the desolating effects of rebel raids, and and slave labor, would be thereby strengthened by the increase of labor, instead of being weakened by the total destruction of labor diers released from guarding its line of com- That is to say, the President gravely proposes, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, to endow the rebels with a new labor system which he believes will turn out more labor than the old one, thus of course enabling them to prosecute the war on their part with a corresponding increase of energy. In other words, the President, sincerely desiring to weaken the rebellion by abstracting therefrom the labor which sustaius it, and conscientiously believing that freemen labor for wages more cfficiently than slaves labor, does, therefore, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, solemnly proclaim that the slaves are freemen, and recommend them to

labor faithfully for reasonable wages! We think we have said enough to show that the belief we mentioned at the outset is wellgrounded. The proclamation is evidently not a purely papal bull. We will not presume, wilh our imperfect knowledge of the taurine species to say confidently what sort of a bull the proamution is: but it manifestly has a very strong admixture of the Irish stock.

President Lincoln, as our readers have een, promptly rescinded the recent Order of Gen. Grant expelling "the Tews as a class," from the Department of the Tennessee. deputation of thirty of the "class," including made their raids ont of the reach of the troops a distinguished rabbi, visited Washington, and through their representations the military or der was overruled. Senator Powell, probably ties in which the very last fighting man had unaware of the President's action, had offered a resolution in the United States Senate condemning the course of Gen. Grant as "illegal, yrannical, cruel, and unjust," for, under its perations, Jewish citizens, claiming to be oyal and being loyal, had been expelled from Padneah, and driven from their homes and business, without specific charges, and upon the vague and sweeping presumption that "the President has acted with propriety in rescinding the hastily worded order of Gen. Grant. facts, which onght to be familiar to every for, whatever may have been the military reamember of Congress who is fit to hold a place ons which induced its promulgation, they n the councils of the nation. Kentucky has ould not have been chargeable to all "the asked for a volunteer force to protect the Jews as a class." These reasons may have homes of her citizens and to enable them to put been strong and pressing, but we do not bein their crops next year. Missouri and Marylieve that the General commanding the Deland have had bills of a similar character passed partment of the Tennessee himself intended hat the Order should be so sweeping, or that o do justice to our State by granting to her the same measure of assistance. Senator Trumcalm reflection bull and others have now come to the conclu

But it is hardly necessary to state these

for their benefit, and yet the Senate hesitate

sion that it is "impolitic to be organizing sep-

arate State commands." but they certainly

cannot form their conclusions from the most

perfect success of the plan as adopted in Mis-

onri and Maryland. Senator Trumbull says

Illinois has enlisted all her volunteers for

three years, and thinks Kentucky ought to do

heart of his State, the Senator then would ap-

dnty for the home defence, and, when the dan-

ger was brought to his very door, he would ap-

reciate the fact that it is not lukewarmness

o the Union cause, nor any indisposition on

the part of Kentucky's military population to

enlist for the entire war, which induce her to

is because she has nearly exhausted her popu-

ernment to receive her last remaining gift,

as they are able to perform; and all she asks

in return is that they shall be preferred to

other troops in the defence of their own State.

This request, reasonable as it is and patriotic

as it is, will, we fear, be rejected. Senator

Wilson, the chairman of the Committee to

which the bill was referred, has expressed the

determination to vote for its general princi-

ples, yet he wants the force cut down to ten

housand. But there was so much opposition

to it from other quarters and so many hints

that the force, if raised, would be under ad-

verse influences to the State, and so many

technical objections interposed, that we de-

spair of seeing the bill passed in any shape to

make it efficient, and if we cannot get it on

our own terms we do not want it at all, to be

crippled by restrictions and weakened by cut-

ting down the numbers, and then to be held

responsible in the event of failure. Kentucky,

bleeding at every pore, and interposing her-

self as a bulwark to the loyal States on

the north of the Ohio river, asks that she

may be permitted to enroll all her population

now exempt from military service, and Sena

tors representing these States oppose the re-

quest, cast insinuations upon her loyalty, and

insult us by saving that if the force was raised

it could never, under any circumstances, be

induced to leave the State, no matter how ur

gent a necessity might arise. Nothing but the

nost intense and long suffering loyalty could

endure such coldness and injustice without

ylelding to despair. But Kentucky will, by

the blessing of God, do her whole duty, un

indeterred by the fears of rebel invasion.

sued in behalf of the Oseankee rioters, arre

chilled by the blasts of radical suspicion, and

At the close of each year it is the duty of the

several ports of entry in the United

lation fit to bear arms and now asks the Gov-

he approves it personally as it stands, after If such a policy were admitted, it would lead to interminable difficulty, as well as injustice. and a military commander would be perpetually besieged for redress by those against whom wrong had been committed. No orders directed against "a class" can be proper; they are too much like the edicts of Pharoah and Herod, and the very severity of these directed the same. But Illinois is not invaded. If a against "the Jews as a class," was, under Prov predatory band were to cross the Ohio in force idence, made the agency by which the Divine at Paducah, and be making their way into the will foiled the petty machinations of man. A commander has the full and perfect right peal eloquently to Congress to enroll the old within his lines to arrest any man or set of nen and the young men exempt from active men of any "class;" and this authority is am ple for the prevention of snunggling and the traffic in contraband goods, or at any rate for the punishment of those who are detected in these illicit practices. Beyond this Gen. G. should not have gone, and the country will accept the rescindment of his Order with satisfaction ask the passage of this bill. On the contrary, it The President in rescinding it has responded to the dictates both of justice and of policy.

her sires and her tender boys, for such service House of Representatives the other day by that infamons abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens as to whether the proclamation would take Kentucky out of the Union, Mr. Wadsworth, one of our noble delegation in Congress, re plied: "Kentucky cannot be taken out of the Union, by secessionists or by abolitionists, or

by both combined!" There spoke the true spirit of Kentucky. Let secessionists and abolitionists alike take heed. Ne radicalism of President Lincoln or his nsane advisers can swerve Kentucky from guide her conrse but the Constitution and she steers by no other charts than the laws of the country. If these fail her; if she is left at sea rudderless and without pilots, it may be tha she will temporarily drift with adverse cur rents and run in lmminent danger of foundering, but the time must come, in the workings of Almighty Providence, when the storm will clear, the gloom be dissipated, and the proud bark, which for seventy years has weathered gales and escaped quicksands, will be anchored safely in the haven of peace, security, and constitutional law. We may not always have a Palinurus at our helm; we may suffer from mutiny and we may have skulkers who will refuse to work the good ship; we may have those who will go below and refuse to man the vessel; and we may find dejected seamen giving way to melancholy forebodings and anticipating shipwreck at every surging billow and every careening of our craft; but there wil be a lull in the storm, and a calm sca for us to glide into, where we may repair damages, and from which we may again take our departure, and float down the proud and broad tide of time as happily and as prosperously as we have done since our State was first admitted into the glorious constellation of the Ameri

rille Railroad, between Elizabethtown and Nashville, is now in complete repair, and trains are running with perfect regularity between those points. The only break in the city run to Colcsburg, eight miles north of Elizabetown, and passengers are transported by stage, or otherwise, from Colesburg to the cars for Nashville. Superintendent Marshall returned from the southern terminus of

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863.

We publish, to-day, a very able com unication from the President of the George own (Ky.) College upon the President's proc amation. The writer is a patriot and a man of power. We hope to hear from him often. llis pen can do good.

The foundering of the iron-clad Moni or at sea, off Cape Hatteras, shows that the original doubts as to her voyaging properties were correct. These doubts were confirmed in the minds of scientific men before the recent disaster. Donald McKay, the celebrated shipbuilder, had previously communicated to the Boston Commercial Bulletin the result of his examination of the new iron-clads of France and Great Britain, in which he contended that vessels of the class of our Monitors could not live in a sea-way, and that they could easily be run down by large frigates If we would maintain our naval supremac; we must not discard the European improve ment, for, speaking of them, Mr. McKay says ment, for, speaking of them, Mr. McNay says.

If we compare with these immense fleets
the iron-cased navy of the United States impartially we have to acknowledge that in case
of a war with either of the above Powers we
would have to keep entirely on the detensive,
to submit to a disgraceful blockade, and to
leave our merchant ships all over the globe to the mercy of our enemy. All the Monitor which we are building by the dozen are ver-well to defend our harbors, but they are en-tirely unfit to break a blockade or to act of the high seas, for to say that these vessels ar good sea boats, or suitable for men to live in is simply ridiculous, in which statement 1 wil be upheld by all experienced sailors and ship builders of any note.

We have no doubt that the monster class essels will always be favorites with our pecle, and that they will prove very efficient for harbor defence, but we must have large ironclack for sea service and to defend our commercial marine. The genius of our governnent does not contemplate the creation of a large navy to enable as to take part in the various movements which policy will always rce upon the European States, but we mu be fully prepared for home defence and to as sert the inviolability of our flag upon distan seas. Until within the last ten years we had the strongest fortified seacoast in the world but the gigantic preparations of France at Cherbourg, and the corresponding en ergy displayed by England, have eclipse our condition. Still, a few millions of dollar will reconstruct and render impregnable al our old harbor defences, which were located originally with consummate scientific skill and foresight. The natural conformation ur coasts on the Atlantic Ocean and the Gu of Mexico is nobly adapted to a system of enlarged fortifications, when they become ne cessary, and at the same time afford the means of a defensive system for the maritime from tiers of the United States, which, coupled with interior communications from Boston to New Orleans, within the sounds, bays, and nlets of the coast, will secure the prompt and safe movement of supplies from the extreme Northeast to the far Southwest, As far back as 1826, Generals Bernard and Totten. of a Board of Engineers, in a report, aid that "our system of defence is comprise of elements, whose numerous reciprocal relations with each other and with the whole constitute its excellence; one element is scarcely more dependent on another than the whole system is on any one. Withdraw the navy, and the defence becomes merely passive; withdraw interior communication from the system, and the navy must cease, in a measare, to be active, for want of supplies; and the fortifications can offer but a feeble resistance for want of timely reinforcements; withlraw fortifications, and there remains only a cattered and naked navy."

views. The interior communications, by means ontemplated, have been superseded by railoads and steamboats, but we have an interior to large hostile vessels, which for ten or fifeen millions of dollars can be made complete Engineering skill can soon render feasible the nland connection between Boston and New London by a canal across the Rhode Island Peninsula; from New London the Sound conducts to New York harbor; thence by the Hudson River and the Delaware and Raritan Canal we reach Philadelphia, while the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal connects Philadelphia with the headwaters of the Chesapeake Bay, from whence there is free access to Norfolk, where canals conduct us to Alemarle Sound-giving an interior channel from New England to Beaufort. A canal across Florida, and the opening of an interior channel from Pensacola to the Mississippi river, through the Iberville river and Lakes Mauripas, Pontchartrain, and Borgne, would afford an almost continuous protected channel, and an interior line of water communica tion, with a few immaterial interruption where it would become necessary to venture upon the open sea The advantages of this mode of transit are self-evident, and they can be secured along the entire Atlantic coast by the enlargement of the three canals of the oute, which have an aggregate length of less than seventy-nine miles, and, with this effected, it will, in the language of the present Committee on Military Affairs of the Hours of Representatives, form "a new ligament o strength around the nation to make its union

perpetual." When the necessities of the country shall demand the construction of this inner circle of oastwise transit, which will be protected rom the powerful navies of onr enemies by the low bars and peninsulas of sand or allu vium that characterize our entire Atlantic coast, all its points of ingress must be strongly fortified, and then small iron-clads of the Mon itor class will be movable fortifications which can be transported wherever any sudden exigency may make their presence necessary With plenty of these in commission, it will b ntterly impossible for a foe even to blockade our harbors, for Monitors and mortars and gunooats will drive blockading vessels from the padsteads and convenient anchorager, and compel them to keep at such a distance from the land that they may escape the annoyance continually under sail and having their crews perpetually at their quarters. We must not therefore, because the Monitors are probably a failure as sea-going craft, be come excited, and change the policy which the original ideas of Mr. Ericsson, until they may become much more destructive than they have yet proved. We have hitherto been slow to increase our navy in a corresponding ratio to the lucrease of our commerce; we have fancied that the friendly feeling which we entertained toward all the great powers of the earth was reciprocated, and that we could bide in peace with the entire world. But recent events have demonstrated to us that commercial rivalry and the interests of manufacturing anagonisms will destroy all the ties of frlendship and all the influences of civilization, and convert friendly powers into deadly enemies Common prudence warns us to be prepared with adequate means, therefore, to exclude hostile fleets from our harbors, with road at present is that caused by the destruc- fortifications strong enough to prevent Muldrow's Hill, and that will be reconstructed our shores, until we can, by means by the first of February. Trains from this of our interior line of water communication,

tion of the trestle-work in the vicinity of the landing of invading armies mass armies and armadas of gunboats to repel them. If such an exigency should ever Elizabetown, and at the latter point resume | find in our Monitor class of vessels the most valuable aids to a perfect system of sea-coast abate a jot of the honor and praise due from the defence. Let us then continue their constructions but we must not confine our exertions.

Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Rousseau.

their increase; we must aim to rival the Varriors and the Glories of England and rance. We have heretofore been warned to orepare for war in time of peace; we mus w, when exchanging "assurances of distinquished consideration" with the great naval powers, be devising the means to meet and defeat them as rivals and foes.

Contrary to appearances at Washingon, and certainly contrary to our expects ions here, the bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky passed the Senate of the Inited States on Monday, and passed, as we infer from the announcement in the desnatches, without any disabling amendments We heartily rejoice at this. Whether or not the bill has passed the Senate exactly as it passed the House during the last session, we annot say; but it is certain at least that the bill, if changed at all, is not changed so materially that the House will hesitate a moment to concur in the change. Accordingly, we may consider the bill as a law. We presume that one of the consequences

the unexpected enactment of this law will be the supersedure of the vitalization of our militia system by the General Assembly as present as hypothetically suggested by the Governor, seeing that this law renders such a process comparatively unnecessary for the present, and seeing, furthermore, that the proess involves accessarily an expense which the Commonwealth is not well able to bear. If we are correct in this judgment, the passage of the bill is a source of double satisfaction to Kentuckians, insuring, as It does, at once proection to our homes and exemption from a crushing expenditure therefor. And we do not doubt that we are correct. The express purpose for which Governor

Robinson suggested the conditional vitalization of our militia system is the protection of the people against the forays and inroads of the rebels. Such is likewise the express purpose for which Senator Davis, with Gov. Robinon's sanction, urged the bill in question. "You gentlemen," said Senator Davis in urging this neasure on the 5th inst., "who live in States hat have been free from the invasion of the onfederate forces know nothing of the misriesthat it brings upon an invaded country. t is literally devastated. It is for the purpose f preventing further devastation, and of giving protection to this truest portion of our opulation, that our noble Governor desires his measure to be passed. He was here just olicit in person the President and members of Congress to permit this bill to pass. He intends to make such use of it as a true and its authors as the measure and artificers of all the woes that are now bearing o oppressively upon the whole land, and onr own State especially. We have for the secession leaders nothing but war, nncompromising war, until they are subjugated and are reduced o submission to the Constitution and the aws. The secession leaders and the Union men of Kentucky cannot, and never can, inhabit the same country. It is for the purpose of making the war effective, and more effective upon them than it has been heretofore, that we desire so greatly the passage of this measure. We know that it will enable us to raise a description of force there that will be more effective in our local conflicts with the secession armies, when they make their raids into the State, than any we have had." It seemed, however, that the bill would certain ly fail; and Governor Robinson, keenly alive to the importance of protecting our people in Experience has shown the wisdom of these some mode, very properly suggested in his message, whether, if no other means of proection could be obtained, we should not incur the expense of putting our dormant militis system into operation, heavy as the expense vould prove, rather than "be subjected as at present to continual raids from and depredations by lawless and abandoned men " Rut it turns out in fact that the bill has not failed. It has succeeded. And its success assures the coveted means of protection to our people. Consequently, the General Assembly is re-

lieved, no doubt as agreeably as unexpectedly, from the present consideration of the con ingent suggestion of the Governor. We hope the bill will go through the remaining forms of legislation as rapidly as feasible, and that proceedings under it will be set on foot at the earliest possible moment There should be no delay at any stage. the signs indicate that the force contemplated will have work enough to do as long as the rebel army of the Sonthwest is able to keep the field, and the more work the further the field is removed from the banks of the Ohio. Every step that Rosecrans presses the rebels ous energy in raising these Kentncky voluneers who among other things are to guard

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 12, 1863. LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 12, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
GENTLEMEN: I notice in your paper of this
date a letter from Murfreesboro, in which Major-General Roussean's division, through inadvertence, no doubt, is enumerated among
those which were driven back by the enemy.
The statement of your correspondent, unintentionally, I doubt not as I have said, but
some the less certainly is grievously wide of tentionally, I doubt not, as I have said, but onone the less certainly, is grievously wide of the truth. The enemy did not drive Rousseau one quarter of an inch, nor the tithe of the breadth of a mathematical line, at Murfreesboro, although the mass of their army, flushed with success, was launched upon him with terrific fary. They drove him just as the waves of the Mediterranean are accustomed to drive Gibraltar from its adamantine base—not otherwise. The attack rolled in from the right upon the centre with resistless success. with success, was launched npon him with terrific fury. They drove him just as the waves of the Mediterranean are accustomed to drive Gibraltar from its adamantine base—not otherwise. The attack rolled in from the of the heavy defensive ordnance, while at the same time they will be subjected to all the risks and inconveniences of being was not valor alone, for that had already been lavishly expended in vain, but the skill with which he chose his ground and posted his lines. Without this, it would have been possible to be heroic, but not to be victorions—to be massacred without damage to the enemy, but no to breast and break the tide of flame. Before come excited, and change the policy which has made liberal appropriations for their construction. We cannot have too many of them, and successive experiments will perfect the cedar thicket, where, after strenuous exertions. that to nght was what he was there for. I me possibility of getting into position once assured, he posted his division, not without loss, with the skill of Wellington and fonght it with the herolsm of Ney; so that the enemy, instead of rolling on and taking our gallant left wing in front and flank and rear at once, as they would have done had they succeeded and in the utmost confusion.

Rousseau, those say who saw him, did well at Chaplin Hills, and the nation thanked him with a full heart and bonored him with swift assured of this, that what he rendered in mat-brief and partial but terrible affair was incon-siderable in comparison with the titanic labor he wrought amid the greater and more stub-born peril which assailed the nation on the blood-stained field of Stoue river. Not even lis name went np with those of Rosecran Thomas, Crittenden, and others, to heaven and the Walhalla of heroes from that field. When history shall call the muster-roll of the immor-tal, the name of Rousseau will be there; but

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR MESSAGE A DIS ESTAND CRUEL ABOLITION TRICK

GEORGETOWN, KY., Jan. 8, 1862.
The President has at length issued his "fit and necessary war measure for the suppression of the rebellion." It is now the property of the country; and the loyal people have an unquestionable right to examine it and to pronounce upon its merits. The President is but the people acryant their agent whether he presents himse! upon its merits. The President is but the people's servant, their agent, whether he presents himse f as their civil Ruler-in-Chief, or at their military Commander-in-Chief. His acts and measures are the acts and measures of one who is strictly responsible to them. In the discharge of duties clearly within the scope and received meaning of the Constitution and laws of the land in either his civil or military capacity, it is always presumed that the Chief Magistrate of this nation will be competent to decide with the advice of his Cabinet as to the proper course to pursue. But when he contemplates actions or measures, which are not clearly, by either the Constitution or the laws, within the scope of his authorized are not clearly, by either the Constitution or the laws, within the scope of his authorized and sworn duty, patriotism, honesty, decency demand that he shall consult and defer to the expressed will of the sovereign people before he attempts to proceed. This holds true with emphasis when the contemplated procedure is to run against the received and long-established sentiments of the people, or is to involve a radical and momentous change in the material interests, rights, and structure of society; is, in short, by force to inangurate a serious and hazardous revolution in the very face of the national and local constitutions of the country. country.

fundamental, revolutionary procedure of the most violent, wide-spread, and destructive character, that any nation has ever been subected to in the history of the world. It is a measure, too, which he has stubbornly pressed, not only in the face of the State and national constitutions, but in the face of the recently and distinctly announced will of the people at the ballot-box! Mr. Lincoln is, in this point nuch a barrier to the one as to the other when Kentuckian. It is endeared to Kentuckians much a barrier to the one as to the other when a foregone conclusion is in view. They are both revolutionists; and Jeff Davis has as much constitutional warrant for proclaiming slavery as the social system henceforth to exist at the North, and to be forever maintained there by his armed power, if he can, as Abraham Lincoln has for abolishing slavery at the Sonth by armed force. And Mr. Davis could make at least as plausible, if not as conclusive, an argument for the re-establishment of slavery in all the States, as the best security for future and permanent national peace, as Mr. Lincoln and permanent national peace, as Mr. Lincoln can for the abolition of slavery as such future security. For abolitionism would then be exterminated, and the relative position of the negro would be fully and finally disposed of in the Government. Whether Mr. Lincoln's armed abolitionism can promise as much is at least very doubtful. Mr. Davis s system chains the bull, and his armed power would chain him that kindled the national heart. There all over the land. But Mr. Lincoln seeks to all over the land. But Mr. Lincoln seeks to unchain him, semi-savage, enraged, and fearfully dangerous. A very simpleton may unchain the animal, but giauts may not be able to handle and manage him when loos. Had Mr. Lincoln and his advisers but a small holy cause. And there, amids these memorals and the save and there, amids these memorals and the save a patriot and Governor of Kentucky ought to make, and none other. He, with the humble individual who now addresses you, holds no compromise with secession. We regard it denly and by force to turn loose three or four millions of semi-barbarians. But this "war measure" is ridiculously nn-

military. The simple meaning of the thing, supposing it to have any, is: If I can crush the rebellion I will deprive the whole people embraced within its lines of their slaves. That is, Mr. Lincoln can get no military benefit from his "war massive" it!! That is, Mr. Lincoln can get no military benefit from his "war measure" till the war in
any given locality is over. The abolition of
slavery is proclaimed to be a "fit and necessary
war measure to suppress the rebellion;" but
the rebellion confessedly must be suppressed
before abolition can take place. How then
can it be a "war measure" as a means to suppress the rebellion? But more ridiculously
unmilitary still is the "war measure" in its assumed potency. "I do order," says the President, "and declare that all persons held as
slaves within the designated States and parts
of States are and henceforth shall be free."
Now, this impracticable order and futile declaration of freedom is proclaimed only for the
benefit of all slaves beyond his military lines,
and consequently as much beyond his reach as
if they lived in Russia, "All persons held as
slaves within the designated States are free!"
What nonsense! Are they fore health or What nonsensel Are they free legally or in fact? Does the proclamation free them?
Why the Commander-in-Chief's proclamate to Melaon, but this is emphati-Three millions of men, women, and children have the chains struck from them within the lines of the mighty hosts of the slave power "without the loss of a man," and in e twinkling of an eve. The creative word. Let there be light, and there was light," does | memories of the people of Kentneky. would that Mr. Lincoln would proclaim with equal power the liberty of the freedom of loving patriots of East Tennessee and of other parts within the rebel lines! Would that he would "order and declare" the complete overthrow and dismemberment of the rebel army! Why not demolish the mighty obstructions in the way of Richmond by proclamation? Perhaps President Lincoln has so handled "the Army of the Pottomac." as to cause all the efforts to of the Potomac" as to cause all its efforts to

fail on purpose to show the great power of a proclamation from him when the fit time comes to take it.

This "war measure" must, however, be considered in an aspect vastly more serious than has yet been done. If Mr. Lincoln thinks that his proclamation will either free a single slave beyond his lines or nunerve the rebel army, he is greatly wanting in common sense.
On the contrary, it will tighten the chains of
the slave and brace the nerves of the army
into the intensest earnestness and desperation.
It will show them that all their worst fears are to be realized if their strong arms cannot de-fend them; and it is folly to think that they his rear and keep open his great line of com-munication. Now that we are certainly to have the law, let us have it, and the men nnder and they will leave nothing undone an unnecessary and unrighteous 'war meas-nre," which, if put in force at all, must, from the nature of the case, be put in force against those who may never have been rebels in heart, or who, if they have, have laid down their arms and quietly taken their former position as citizens, willing henceforth to fulfil all the duties due to the government. It must be a very unfit and unnecessary thing to make war on the conquered and peaceful. If it be a fit and

ly makes it and its author the more censura-ble. A petty village lawyer of the lowest grade might be pardoned for such hypocritical trickery, but, when the ruler of a great and afflicted nation condescends to such subter-fuges for party ends, it is a mortifying apec-

To the slaves? What have they done to earn it from him? They have thus far faithfully supplied their rebel masters with the materia of war. Are they to be rewarded for this of war. Are they to be rewarded for this? Perhaps he means "an act of justice" to coaquered and submissive masters. If so, the measure is one of punishment, a penalty for having been rebels, or perhaps for having been, through the fault and weakness of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, helplessly within rebel jurisdiction. Multitudes of these men were loyal long after this rebellion commenced; many of them are, in heart, loyal now, and would pant for the approach of Mr. Lincoln's army, but for fear of this ruinous and cruel "iustice" that awaits them.

The army of the Union will necessarily, and doubtless now very seriously, under the

and doubtless now very seriously, under the influence of this war trick, damage the order and usefulness of slaves wherever it marches through rebel territory; but, unless it carries them onto of the country, it will not free them. Confusion may obtain while the war lasts, but

President's weakness lies in his ambition to be greater, and to accomplish more, than nature has assigned him in the affairs of this world.

If he would let McClellan manage the army,

the conutry a greater service than he has yet done.

The next Congress will probably lay its conservative hand npon his head and give it steadiness and sobriety. Some of his management, as Commander-in-Chief, will be somewhat modified, if not improved, and the country and himself will both probably breathe more freely than either has done lately under the heat and oppression of the radical atmosphere of the Capital. Radicalism and rebellion are twin evils, from which the country needs rest. It is to be hoped that the year 1863 will see the end of both in this land.

D. R. C.

nd let slavery take care of itself, he would do

WHERE IS IT?-The people of Kentucky have a right to ask where the remains of General Nelson are deposited. The loyal men of Kentneky owe him an amount of obligation that they never can cancel, no matter what they may do. Those who have read the startling history of secessionism in Kentneky, from the ridge, may have some idea of what is due to him, but even that history scarcely reveals a tithe of Nelson's labors, because there were many of them that did not come within the sketches. Nelson had his faults, but he also had great virtnes. The duty of loyal Kentuckians toward these are well expressed in the invocation of the young wife:

One of the dearest wishes of Gen. Nelson's neart, next to the success of the National canse, was, in case of his death, to be buried within the precincts of Camp "Dick Robinson." It is an emlnently appropriate place for the deposit of the remains of this loyal by many cherished associations, and many of the dearest of those associations cluster around the deeds of Nelson in that Mecca of Kentncky loyalty. It was there that heroes, who have since made history and engraved their bled with Nelson to carb the surges of treason in this noble Commonwealth. There Boyle, and Fry, and Bramlette, and the young, nnblemished champion of truth and right, Mcblood apon the altar of their co good. There the beacon-fires of freedom consecrated to Kentucky's high resolve to breast fearlessly whatever storm treason might evoke, should sleep her hero, who knew no fear, who cared for no peril, who blanched before nothing that the rebellion brought to bear on him. And

When Spring, with dowy fingers on Reinras lo dock his hallow'd mould She there shall dress a sweeter and Than Fancy's feel have ever ired, By fairy hands his knell is rung;

We have recently read a noble letter from eneral Boyle on this subject, and we gladly econd his proper wishes that General Nelson's oft-expressed desires for burial at Camp "Dick Robinson" shall be attended to hy the Commonwealth. That sterling patriot after whom and to contribute one thousand dollars toward cally a duty of the Commonwealth, and we hope that immediate measures will be taken by the Legislature to recognise and perform this daty toward one who will long live la the

The dead-lock at which the Indiana Legislature arrived the very first step the body sought to take has been removed through the ntervention of a committee of conference. We are glad to hear it. The miserable wrangle was a reproach to our sister State.

The difficulty appears to have hinged on a determination of the Republican members of the Senate to violate their constitutional duty natil the Democratic members of both Houses should pledge themselves not to violate theirs. In other words, the Republicans, professing to fear that if they performed their constitutional duty the Democrats would not perform theirs, refused to perform their constitutional duty They did wrong to prevent the Democrate from doing wrong! We believe this is the case as stated by the Republicans themselves And certainly the bary statement supersedes the necessity of confutation.

We are quite willing to rest the case, so far as the Republicans are concerned, as it is put by a prominent Republican journal in Ohio even the laudable ends which they desire to secure, which can justify it." This will do very well. It is the least that can be said with a show of justice. As the affair is over, and smoothly over, we are willing to let it rest as the Commercial puts it.

We rejoice that the affair is smoothly over. and we hope, that, whatever may be true of the past, no similar affair will ever diagrace the records of Indiana in the future. Such affairs do not speak well for the civilization of a community. They are instinct with that spirit of destruction which is now laying waste our country and that is threatening to blight and blast our free institutions. They are terribly out of place in a community which makes any pretensions either to loyalty or to refinement. And we know that Indiana is not only intensely patriotic but highly civilized. Proceedings like those in question cruelly scandalize our sister State. We trust

the conutry has seen the last of them. Official list of casualties in the 2d Konncky Regiment, Colonel T. D. Sedgwick,

d-Surgeant John A. Hearm, severely; Cor. Primer-Michael Kelly.
Co. C. First Liout. Fettibone, commanding:
Killad-None.
Woonede-Corporal Frank Baner, severely; Corporal
ternard Steinke, slightly; John Hagan, slightly;
frad Groh, severely, and missing.
Co. D. First Lient. Lamech Davall, commanding:
Killad-Null.

Co. E. Capt. Ferd. Cook, commanding: Killed-None.

Wounded-Sergeant Ben Long, severely; Ge Long, elighity; Sergeant Henry Jesson, mortally Co. F. Linut. Jesso C. Hard, commanding: Killed-Corporal R. K. Horton.

Wounded-L. Vancoyc, severely; Thompson Hoalighity; Soil. Blackbern, elighity; Sergeant Sa Craw ford, alighity; Corporal Arthur Crawford, se

CONTRACTS AWARDED .- The following conracis were awarded by Commissary Ehrman on Monday:

nel ue inline ful the taleut in

tu 1. die be, band - bei under unbute

w , and that recognized 1 The Pair Makes 1, 1 1 5 may needs of when t vail ties " "i ma tefa o naciono pol in the an a unofirm in T get we called a i awa w ksi, hiveen' celupoi a new meto prever any a tron by Con graph the pract duly on imported paper by reduing a to talka ue rate as the interna t x h ll; re w b . A proposition of this char a could din the linse of Representati by Mr Colox of luliana we believe was referred to the Committee of Way and Mans, and we regrt to hear i intimated that a majority of that committ are unlavorable to its adoption. This opposition may defeat the whole reform, to vitally important to every publisher in the country, for, it we understand the rules of the House, it will re mire the vote of two thirds o that body to externate it from the custody of the Committee after it has once been referred to it At the prat time, when the exigencies o. the country require the co-operation of the press with the government in keeping alive the spirit of patriotic derotion, and etimulating our cit zens to unwonted sac rifices, it is most unfortunate that ther should be any check given to the publich ing of newspapers, or any opposition offered to a scheme which will tend to keep down the price of paper and even reduce it from its present exorbitant rates. The manufacturers have raised their charges most dis proportionally to the advance in the raw and they have associated themselves for the jur o. keeping up these enhanced rates by tre king down all competition, and making In ar business a close corporation, not subject to 1 e operation of the ordinary laws of trade, but above and beyond those healthy influence which ways spring from generous rivalry. They have grown rich at moder prices when the country was at peace, but, now that it is chained, they desire. like valtures, to ganw at its literary heart.

and profitable visitants. The New York papers inform us that the pap r in nopolets have held numerous meet in ut at city, and the Herald says the Presid n of the r Association lately wrote in refer n to the extravagant price of paper Il a vir you may wrathe under it, you muthe ir a rtion that the price of paper had bee mi d in con prince of the scarcity of cot ton, the bein of its manufacture, was insin in, be use that important material is a in l'irope as it is here, and a reduction of our tail! duties on imported paper confe not therefore work to their detriment uncoupled with other reasons. The want estion on the other side of the Atlautic ha raused to its and reduced whole communi tes of of ratives to penury; we may there re onably presume then upon this arguand of our manufacturers that they can make paper cheaper than it can be produced in Europe. The Herald alks, very perti

By the aggregation of their wealth, by week

ly levies, and large voluntary subscriptions,

they hope to influence the action of Congres

and restrain the people of the United States

the enjoyment of their greatest luxury and the

most potent guardian of their liberties-chear

new papers. The reading public have already

hanced rates which we and other publishers

them, that, should Congress unfortunately lend

it If to the turtherance of the designs of the

monopolists, newspapers will inevitably be ex-

cluded from the homes of hundreds of thou-

eands, where they are now the daily welcom

have been compelled to adopt, and we can assur

fe t the effects of this combination in the en

It on the other hand paper is cheaper in I would be imported in immensif the present tariff of thirty-five per cont were not absolutely prohibitory, upor who rounds can the paper monopolists resist in ct the tariff? Surely such patri-of c and place prited citizens as they claim to be cannot wish to detrind the national treas my of a large revenue from imports, and sub the raing and writing public to a heavy.

1 unit is tax simply for the purpose of maintaining a monopoly and filling their ow. k s with money coined from the dis tariff would reduce the price of paper not, therefore, we must express our wonders finding such pure patriots among the opponents of this measure.

The people of the country will be interested and consequently vigilant observers of the e feet which the wealth of our paper mannfacturers can have noon the legislation of Congress. The press, which has been called 'the third estate," and is doubtless the great controller of popular opinion, cannot certainly be defeated in its wishes by any combination of moneyed men, nor dare the i spe that their dollars will infinence the votes of the members. The case is a plaln aut ample one, and every principle of justice will sustain the action of newspaper publishes in r mesting that the impost duty on paper shall be reduced to the same rate as the ax on the i nestic manufacture. When the present turiff was framed, the duty on imported paper was fixed at thirty-five per entum, with a view to protect our manufac turess by probibiting foreign rivalry. Recent ly developed causes have made it to the inter e t of the public and of the Federal treasur to open the competition, so that the people may have cheep paper and the treasury the r wie from imports in addition to the e i se ina en our own manufactures. The struggle is by the manufacturing monopoli s. who have determined to still further ex ha ce the present exorbitant rates of printing and writing paper, and against cheap newspapers, cheap books, and the advantages of that the Yankees were coming down by thou an economical national literature. It will be strange if victory does not attend the popi e f the co trover y. It 'will indee to an anomaly in legislation if the immehate representatives of the people shall desert the interest of the people and aid in the exidaion of newspapers and books from the ost wide-spread circulation.

Nr. Yancey, who is now a Senato from Alabama in the rebel Congress, spoke not long ago before the rebel Legislature of A abama. Among other things, he said:

There is, in my opinion, as much hope in the Northern Abolitionists as in the Northern Dimonicy. If Lincoln were to withdraw L.s. Pro Lumtion of Emancipation to-mortion, and proclaim that he would uphold alvery, as he finds it in the States, the Northelland States, as well rally around his stand. ero Democracy would rally around his stand while the Abolition Congress would at on e, in my opinion, just a stop to

Mr. Yan cy is sagar ious to the last. He apte justly the distinctive temper of the conservatives and of the radicals in the North. But he is not quite accurate in expression. He

CARRIA WM. HIRAS The bary of the no de and and it is it in the way to thi ers, Joseph Carlo harle wiyon the

ty in the recent battacs in the south and Southwest, and, amil to the triampho of the , and of her cherished young men. But a day ories that belong to Capa, Win, Hegan, Amon all the brave, the worthy, the faithful me who have intered the l'ederal service for th uppre ion of the great treason, not or brover worther or more factiful to ever duty than Capt, Win, Hegan can be name He had his choice to select between a hor verflowing with domestic enjoyments, a wel marked road to fortune in business, and all the charms of an elevated polition in the soc circle, or the life of a soldier. He made t draine of thereutes, and cheerfully scheded and all am o aprot which ball be 17% of hardship, of privation, and peril. im without admiring him. He not on'v a great accession to Uniou volunteering in this city, but h influ need mery others by the light of h example. In the camp he was a soldier in a respect. He served in the detence of Cumber and Gap, and was efficient and conspicuous the remarkable retreat through which Gene Morgan led his forces safety to the Ohio rive And when General Morgan was ordered report to General Sherman, uo one in h vision went with more zeal and alacri than Captain Hegan In the terrible couff at Vick-burg, he fell in the discharge of h duty, and, while we mourn that we have le him, we are consoled with the knowled that be fell nobly and in as righteons a cau as ever nerred with might the arm of any hampion of truth and justice. Sorrowing and sadly will his numerous friends and ad mirers receive his remains for the honors that belong to the memories of his gallant life, and tears of affection will fall from mourni friends.

The storm that awages the wintry sky
No more disturbs his deep repose,
Than summer evaluates talest sigh,
That shuts the rose.

A father and mother stand weeping to re eive the honored 1 mains that bring to them the bitter pangs of bereavement; two sisters who, though young, devote their lives to suffering soldiers, and constantly light up the hospitals with their blissful presence, are crushed beneath the heavy blow. One of these sisters is now absent on the Sanitar mission to Murfreesboro, and as we press her hand, late on Sunday afternoon, in bidding her God-speed on her holy mission, he eves filled with tears as the sail presentime of her brother's fate rose before her. And brothers, too, gather in mournful assemblage around the bier of the young hero. And every loyal heart in the city owes to Wilham llegan's glorious memory all the tributes of affection that can be bestowed apou it. matter how much may be given, he is worthy of all of it. As we contemplate the closing scene of the faithful career of Captain Hegan we rejoice to know that

'Tis not the whole of lite to live. Nor all of death to die. Beyond this vale of tears There is a life above, Unmeasured by the flight of years And all that life is love.

He fell as he wished to fall. He often said that no man ever enlisted in a more righteou cause than that in which he embarked, and that he could not and did not desire a more clorious death than to fall on the battle-field in the service of the United States. In the full pancely of an unblemished patriotism and of an active Christian, he poured forth his young life on his country's altar in full obedince alike to the laws of the New Testamen and of the United States. Upon his monu ment may be truthfully inscribed that senti ment which Sparta inscribed on the memorial of her heroes at Thermopylæ: "Go, stranger, and tell my countrymen that I obeyed the laws and here I repose."

|Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Teaml Night Expedition of Captain Frank Moore—Camp of Partisan Rangers Surprised —Capture of Prisoners, Arms, and Hornes— The K. C. C. s and the 190th Illinois Regi-ment—Strange and Alarming Disclosures

Социмвия, Ку., Jan. 11, 1863. I have just had an bour's conversation with Lajor Surckland, of the 52d Indiana Volun-eers (the so-called "Railroad Regiment") ho came here in charge of prisoners, and so Capt. Moore, of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, e hero of one of the most daring and suc-asful night expeditions in the history of the ar in the Soutawest, and also an officer who s as well known in every nest of guerillas ind camp of partisans throughout their re-pective ranges in Westeru Tennessee, Eastern arkansas, and Missouri as Morgan is in Ken-

the the night of the 7th inst., Col. Wolf, in minand at Fort Pillow, instructed Capt. over to go with his own company (D). 2d linois Cavalry, and thirty-four men of the d Indiana, under Lieut. Herron, as mounted fantry, in ail 97 men, and rout a camp of bels on Knob ereck, twelve miles from the outh of the Obiou, and forty miles from Fort

The command started after dark on the The command started after dark on the night of the 7th, and before daybreak on the morning of the 8th were within less than one mile of the camp, having lost over an hours' time travelling out of their way. The camp was in a po tuon on one of the knobs of Knob creek, unapproachable either by infantry or cavalry, except through a defile where a command could enter only in single file.

About "a quarter" from this defile the Captain dismounted his infantry and left welve men to hold and guard their horses, his attacking force then below only eighty-five men Instructing Lieut. Herron to "advance rapidly and slently and not to fire on any picket till

Instructing Lieut. Herron to "advance rapidly and shouly and not to fire on any picket till after a fire was received from it," the little band of devils move on. Light was dawning, the butternuts were beginning to hull themselves from their "lowly cots," and what was done must be done quickly. The picket, a lone sentinel' at the defile, fired; the support was aroused; dash, pell mell, go the "brave volunteers" through the defile, shouting and hooting like so many huncry wolves, forming through the defile, shouting and hooting like so many hungry wolves, forming blatcons as they pass the narrows, and then charging on the scared chivalry as they essay to ferm in line in front of their camp fires. Dash, dash, over logs, brush, and fire go the "Cassed Suckers and Hoosiers." Terror-stricken and dismayed the butternuts are scattered through the forest, unarmed, half-naked, and a little scared.

The d'ad is done, the camp is routed, and

and a little scared.

The deed is done, the camp is routed, and only three of Captain Moore's men wounded, and those slightly. The enemy was 315 strong. They lost in killed 18, wounded 34, and 44 captured. In all just one less than the Captain's entire command, including the twelve left behind to guard the horses. Thirty-eight gens and torty hine horses were also captured, while a large number of guns were destroyed, the Captain having no transportation for them. Among the prisoners there were one Major. among the prisoners there were one Major

Among the irrisolars there were one Major, two Captains, and two Lieutenauts.

Never was a camp more completely surprised; the prisoners saying "that they had no idea that there was an enemy anywhere near them, and the shouting led them to think

every cartiest effort to uphold them, there have been no truer, nobler, more devoted men thau these Representatives from the Border States. And the great heart of this country to-day goes out to meet them and to bless them. It is easy in New England, where tortunes are rapidly built up and industry quickened and material prespective advanced by this war, or in New York or in Pennsylvania, to be patriotic and luval and national. These men have ands."
Captain Moore informs me that Lieutenant lerron and his men behaved nobly, and that he Lieutenant is fairly entitled to share with that the reward of this expedition. The heads of some of the killed were split wide open consistent and the captains. and hyal and national. These men have stood the touch of fire and the sword. They have been tried by suffering. No ties of nat-ural affection, no love of kindred, uo fear of desolation or death has moved them, not even your unkindness. And I do not believe that it is policy or wisdom to alienate such men from us; we should rather grapple them with books of steal

of some of the killed were split wide open from sabre strokes.

About a half-mile back of this camp-ground, the Captain, after the surprise, found a house, and a large quantity of biscuit, hams, eggs, &c., prepared for the partisans, as they were intending to break camp early and march to join Faulkuer some 22 miles from there.

On returning to Fort Pillow, the boys were received with a sainte of 24 guns, by order of the commander of the forf.

Among the officers taken was one P. H. Strickland, 2d Lieutenant in Company A, 1st Tennessee Partisan Rangers. Upon Lieut. Strickland Capt. Moore found forty paroles of men belonging to the 10th Himois. Major Strickland, of the 52d Indiana, being a relative of Lieut. Strickland, they at once entered into free and contidential conversation.

to free and confidential conversation, mong other things, the Lieutenant informed e. Major that every man in the 100th Maiors, on the Colonel dyon, belong d to the Knights the Golden Circle, and that they (the rebs) ere afraid we would find it out, because the ere so bold and imprudent about it. He also were afraid we would ind it out, because they were so bold and imprudent about it. Ho also said that there were very many officers in our army oclonging to that society, and that they ren leved the Confederates more service than they did the Federals. Continuing, he added that we had no idea of the strength of that society in the North, and that through it they on D m r y Then we should have on the unwonted sensation of agreement departed boat is daily expected with news from Vieksburg. Forces on the Mobile and Ohlo rairoad are progressing rapidly, and, by Thursday next, through trains will be running.

Yours, &c.,

These are words of the unwonted sensation of agreement departed boat is daily expected with news from Vieksburg. Forces on the Mobile and Ohlo rairoad are progressing rapidly, and, by Thursday next, through trains will be running.

Yours, &c.,

These are words of the unwonted agree upon all questions of law, if we cannot agree upon all questions of law, if w

These are words of truth solemnly and appropriately spoken, and as a defence of the Confederacy more shifts then shirts.

and Kentucky will long remember Judge

Thomas, of Mazzichusetts, for the admirable

vindication and eulogy which he bestowed

pon her position and her efforts. We cannot

indense that portion of the honorable gen

leman's remarks without doing both him and

his subject injustice, and we therefore append

I have listened quietly, but with great sorrow, to the attacks which are often made on the Republican side of the House against the gentlemen from the Border States. I desire to

ay what I have often said, and repent, with he fullest sense of my responsibility, that, it debity to the l'uion and the Constitution, and very earnest effort to uphold them, there have

Say what you will, Mr. Chairman, as a

appractical question this war must be fought out in the Border States. They constitute the battle-ground of this contest to-day, as they have been from the beginning of the war. Can you hold the Border States to their allegiance?

you can, then the linal victory is with us

you cannot, separation is inevitable. I pe, therefore, and trust and pray, Mr. Chair-

ian, that we shall hear no more of these par

ty discussions and wrangles, no more re

people to save the Union, trembling even now

on the very verge of dissolution; and, therefore, if we cannot agree upon all questions of law, if we cannot agree upon all questions of

it in full. lle snid:

FRID'S SAVEARA DE 163 2 . A day a Ly mil week ach r week wan, they do give to held a place in the histo- in the Indiana Legislature was consumnated pas , brite our neares to too four thor March ry of our political literature side by side with and the close of the present radical Congress, Webster's immortal via lication of his adopted course of the country beats more healthily State of Massachusetts, and they were deliverand its heart throbs more steadily. Since the ed by a statesmon who is a tit exponent of th fourth of July, 1831, when the special ression wisdom of the great defender of the Constituwas convened by the President's proclamation, tion who was his early guide and teacher. we have had a succession of excilements Those who contend that Kentucky, whe pringing from the reign of nurrason and the she disapproves of the course of the Adltraism of its parasites and conttiers, who mini tration, sets herself in opposition to have bowed to its shrine and superciliously the government and is lukewarm in suppor edused to render that respect and deterence to of the Union, wilfully and maliciously, or, he fundamental laws and constitutional rewhat is equally prejulcial and unfair, igno rirements of the nation, which are the very rantly, mistake her position. She is devoted sence of public duty and patriotism. The to the best interests of the country and ha ecord of this Congress will be a strange jarevinced the most unflinching patriotism in the gan of inconsistencies, changes, and wild exface of dangers, privations, and invasious periments; its ultra members seem to regard which would have appalled any hearts no he country as a muchine, the tenucity of conscious of their own integrity and the which must be subjected to proof and trial justice of the cause which they defends and they have therefore been experimenting ed. She has given an honest, but not a with it, as Capt Dableren does with his heavy blind support to the Administration of Mr ordnance, trying larger and larger explosive | Lincoln; where he has had the Constitution as his guide and attempted to enforce the laws think the progress of this reign of unreason of the land her blood and her treasures have culminated last week, during one of the mos been lavishly expended. But when the Presiastonishing debutes which ever occurred i dent wonders in devious paths of policy and the House of Representatives. It sprung up deserts the conservative landmarks, which he accidentally and quite irrelevantly to the sub assured us but a few months since should be ject matter before the flouse, but that is no unhis rule of combuct, Kentucky would be unusual thing "in Committee of the Whole on true to herself and a fawning, parasite at the the State of the Union," where discussion take foot-stool of power were she to remain silent as wide a range as could have been desire I by and by that silence allow the world to believe the idulosophers and warriors of that new t'ahat she approved or was indifferent to his nets. onian school who would not be contracted She feels deep regret when she is compelled to by any "pent-up Ulica" of parliamentary rules, differ with the Chief Magistrate of the nation out wanted the whole "boundless continent" but she loves right, truth, and justice beyond a all its latitude and longitude. The bill beall other considerations, and if her voice can fore the committee was that making executive be raised in warning or her influence can be judicial, and legislative appropriations for the exerted to arrest a terrible catastrophe in the fiscal year 1863-4: and the clause upon which commission of an unquestional outrage upor the sparring debate occurred was an appropri he constitutional rights of the citizens of any ation for one hundred and twelve thousand portion of the Confederacy, she would be re lollars to defray the expenses of collecting the reant to her proud history, false to her duty national taxes in districts now in revolution and ingrate to her position, were she to permit and where the civil laws cannot be enforced the wrong without interposing her most sol-Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, who, as Chair-

nan of the Committee of Ways and Means, is

the recognized partiamentary leader of the

dominant party in the llouse, took occasion to

nsinuate that three-fourths of the people of

State for her refusal at the breaking out of the

rebellion to take part in favor of the Union.

although heacknowledged that she would no

that President Lincoln fully endorsed the "neu-

trality" of Kentucky, at a time when her mos

devoted patriots believed that it was the

only effective policy to keep her from being

engulphed in the surging waves of secession

He showed, too, that a large majority of he

citizens liable to military duty were fighting

he battles of the Union, and that the State

had, on every proper occasion, evinced that

organize against it. This of course brought

Kentucky were in rebellion, and arraigued our

emn exhortations and warnings. We have devoted so much space to a prelim nary review of the debate upon which we nmenced to comment, that we must reserve for another day any remarks upon the various questions which were tendered to Mr. Stevens and his replies stating his position on important questions of policy, which will show that, if he is the reflex of the sentiment of the Republican party, that organization has no nearly all the Kenlucky members to their leet single shalow of instification for its course. in defence of their State. Mr. Dunlap showed and that it would change the war for the res toration of the Union into a desperate, fanatieat, and barbarous crusade not merely against he people of the South, whom he does no regard as citizens of this Union, but again the institutions of the whole Southern sec tion, loyal and disloyal, which have the mos solemn gu trantees of the Constitution for their protection and preservation.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS .- We doubt whether

she was for the Union, first, last, and forever, the Post-ollice Department understands how and that she would support the Governmen deeply this whole section of country and the in all its just requirements to put down the whole loval region south of it are suffering rebellion. He protested against the injustice of from the breaking up, through a disagreement charging Kentucky with any sympathy with between the Government and the Nashville the insurrection, when she had suffered so Railroad Company, of all mail transportation much in the maintenance of her loyal position upon the routes hitherto accommodated by th and even now was appealing to Congress to Company. Ilundreds of cross-routes have o allow her to enlist twenty thousand more o course been accustomed always to receiv her sons to defend the integrity of the Union their entire mails from the railroad an-Mr. Wadsworth also denied with indignant branches, so that the discontinuance of mailwarmth the imputations against the lovalty carrying upon that great thoroughfare leaves of his State. Mr. Stevens by way of rejoinder the loyal portion of Tennessee and nearly one acknowledged that Kentucky had many loval half of Kentucky entirely without mail mat citizens, but he regretted that she was unable ter. General Rosecrans, it is true, has suice o defend herself and save the Northern States that military letters, &c , must be carried by 'the calamity of sending troops there to be the railroad: but, in the first place, he can butchered on her soil." Mr. Stevens does not offer no compensation whatever to the Comappear to realize that it would be a greater pany for the work; in the second place, it calamity to have the war, with all its horrors. would be a shame that the Government, arried within the boundaries of those Northern through its military power, should undertake States, when, in addition to the sufferings of to compel a Company to carry a certain class their fighting men, they would experience who of letters either without ur with compensation Kentucky has so terribly felt in the devasta-In the third place, the Louisville postmiste tion of their homes, the pillage of their crops can bear witness that it would be utterly impos the insults to their wives and daughters, the sible for him, with any available clerical foreold men ruthlessly shot down or hanged for at his command, to separate the military may the crime of loyally, and their children exed to all the pungs of famine and the rig fourth place, it would be a grieveus hardship rs of the inclement seasons without clothing even if the matter could be senarated, that the or a roof-tree above their heads. Kentuck military mails should be got through by mili ems to have bared her breast in vain, and t tary compulsion while the whole non-military ave exposed herself as the buckler of th people throughout a vast territory were le North, only to receive ungrateful taunts and with no mail facilities whatever. We appea charges of unfaithfulness in leturn. It is to the authorities at Washington to decide most singular that the position of the Border for themselves and for others whether the lave States, and especially that of Kentucky, lovalty of the population of so large a terri nould have been so completely misunderstood. tory to their Government would be likely t Mr. Stevens rises in his place and asserts that be affected favorably by the long continuance no vote has been taken in the House to sur of the cruel disadvantages resulting to then tain the Administration, or to carry out th from such a condition of things. It is very measures which it deems necessary to pin true that mail privileges are not among the down the rebellion, but two clusses of mem absolute necessaries of life, but a great many ers have voted together with great regularmen, if they could not enjoy them in this y-one the life-long Democrats, who are country, might think it better to live in some pposed to the Administration upon party other. We are not undertaking to argue now ounds, and in nine cases out of ten the whether, in the difference between the Depart entlemen from Kentucky, with perhaps one ment and the Company, the former or the lat exception." With this assertion be appeal ter was right But the P M General certain to the country to know what profes ly should not have permitted the mail-trans sions made by Kentuckians are worth portation to be discontinued. He was dis when these votes are all given to embarrass tiuctly and repeatedly informed, that, unles and clog the Administration in measures while the offer of the Company to do the propose are necessary to carry ou the government, and work for \$10,000 should be accepted, the then charges that "cuch loyalty is worth litt would not earry the mails after the 1st January more than rank secession and treason." The If, then, he felt that he ought not to pay the Mr. Steveus might not be misunderstood ompensation demanded, and if he found himwhen making these assertions, he was asked self unable to induce the Company to agree to by Mr. Yeaman, if he considered the delegalower terms, he should assuredly have made tion from Kentucky as in little less than open other arrangements for the performance of the secession and rebellion, what he would say work of his Department instead of permitting concerning that vast multitude of people in h it to go undone after the first of the year t own State of Pennsylvania with whom the the deep and miserable discomfort of innumer Kentuckians kept company. In reply to this, able people. We think he failed to fulfil hi Mr. Stevens said that the gentlemen from public obligations, and he ought to endeavor Kentucky were about as loyal, in his judg to find some means of repairing his grav ment, as Governor Seymour, of New York omission as soon as possible. We carnestl He intended this as a sacer, but we regard it hope he appreciates the great importance of as a high compliment, if Governor Seymour's immediate action. Such a great Governmen fidelity to the Union and the Constitution i as ours should not let it depend upon the terms to be tested by the principles annunciated i offered by a railroad company whether an im his recent message to the LegIslature of hi neuse loyal region of the United States shall State, as it is. But in the course of the debate have mail privileges or not while the law; to which we are referring there was one noble of the United States forbid the carrying o voice raised in defence of the Border States

mails by private individuals. The Railroad Company had an unquestion able right to demand the compensation they did, and we cannot say that we think they do manded too much. We have no advice t give as to what they ought to do now, but w shall sincerely rejoice, as the people will, if y compromise or through any other means, the mails shall be at once restored. Almost anything would be better for all parties that the present wretched coudition of things,

rom the State Department to Mr. Daytou, ou Minister in France, thinks that the United States have a right to expect at least actua neutrality from the foreign governments which have proclaimed it, and that certainly France while looking to us to mitigate our war in th interest of herself and other friendly nation like herself, could not, without protest, see the same war prosecuted against us by subscription among the merchants of England. Thi is a home thrust which cannot well be wurde. off, but still there is hardly a necessity for any excitement about this matter. The Secretar stated the case plainly, broadly, and fairly when he told Mons. Thouvenel, over the shoulders of Mr. Dayton, that we are strong enough to overcome our domestic enemie. with all the aid they can unlawfully obtain abroad, and that we are capable of being geu erous to any extent that foreign interest, pas sion, or prejudice shall seek to profit by on national misfortunes. This is all right. Let the Secretary and his Chief stick to this; but in order that they may do so they must drop the negro. We can't hold how in our arm broaches thrown from the one side of the llause to the other. We have no strength thus o fritter away. God knows we need a united and whip the whole world at the same time Mr. Seward's prophetic acumen, piercing and practised as it is, must enable him to perceive

> The commanding officer, who, after all our unfortunate experiences, permits himself to be surprized by the rebe's, is unfit for his post-unfit for any post but a whipping-pes . It is said that there are in the rebel

without difficulty that some things can't be

done as well as others.

mise between the Democrats and Republicans yesterday, and an election for United States cenators was held upon joint ballot, which resulted in the choice of Thos. A. Heudricks and David Turpie, the former for the long

In the course of debate in the llouse of Representatives on the 8th inst., the follow-

ng passage occurred: Mr. S'evens, I now beg to inquire of some gentleman from Kentneky whether the ex-tract from a paper I have now in my hand has

The extract was real, as follows: NINK VII. December 29. Speaker B. clover tucky House of Representatives, has add a forvery member, asking for their views a Thorsday, phrey Marshall Is, beyond should, in 1100 v Mount Sarrling. He will not make any, to last of this week. He expects heavy ents from the Kesalucky militin, who are with I wite! States quare distributed through

s as before.
Survey Desputes to the Chicago Times. Mr. Mallory. I would inquire of the gen eman from Pennsylvania to what part of tha minimization he directs our attention? 1 eems to be a sort of *omnium gatherum*. Mr. Stevens. To that part which refers t wo-thirds of the Kentucky Legislature bein

n lavor of taking the State out of the Union
f the prochamation is enforced.
Mr. Mallory. 1 undertake, without being
n possession of specific knowledge upon tha ultiect, to denounce that statement as utterly alse, and to deny that Governor Robinson or speaker Buckner will do anything the ad-vising the State of Kentucky to engage in rebelon, or to occupy an armed position again to Government at the United States. The section is lalse, utterly and entirely false. Mr. Stevens, I am very glad to hear i 'oming from a democratic paper, I doubte he truth of the statement very much. [Laugh

ter.]
Mr. Wadsworth. I appeal to the courte of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to yield

of the gentlemin from Pennsylvania to yield to me a moment.

Mr. Slevens. Certainly.

Mr. Walsworth. There is another branch of that article which needs denial. I can assure the gentleman from Pennsylvania that Illumphrey Marshall is not in the vicinity of Mount Sterling. The last I heard from him he was one hundred and seventy miles from him here as the crow lies making tracks on the here, as the crow llies, making tracks on the ackward road. The last official information from Humphrey Marshall was that he was in Lexington, drunk, and cursing the State o Kentneky because she would not rise like "my Stevens. No doubt that is true.

Mr. Stevens. No doubt that is true. Mr. Wadsworth. As to the Lincoln nuiskets furnished by General Nelson, they are now in the hands of the militia of Kentucky and during the whole summer they have been sing them in defence of the honor of Kentucky and the Union. I could recite numerous instances where they have done nolde and the strong leaves here. effectual service. Those guns have been, presume, ju a hundred fights and skirmished presume, ju a hundred lights and skirmishe and the correspondent of the Chicago Time or some malignant slanderer who has deceive m, had not the slightest foundation for th insignation that those guns have been or were to be turned against the Union. There is great mistake prevailing about matters in Kentucky which should be set right upon thi door. The number of soldiers from Kentuck in the United States army has been state I cor-cetly, according to the report of our Adjusta General, and I believe the number in the se cession army has been also stated correctly.
Io not suppose they exceed six thousand. Mr Forsyth, the Editor of the Mobile Register while in the camp of General Bragg in Ken tucky, asked the ordnance master of Genera Bragg how many guns he had delivered the inhabitants of Kentucky, and he replie twenty-three hundred and a fraction, on half of which, he said, were lost by the desction of the men to whom they were deli-

Mr. Stevens. I desire to ask the gentlem a question about another part of that article, which I hope is false also. I guess it is, I would ask him if he supposes that if the emangipation proclamation is enforced, it will affect the condition of Keutucky with respect to the Union? I mean will it take her out of the Union?

Wadsworth. It will not take her o of the Union. No; by St. Paull she cannot taken out of the Union by secession and bullition combined. [Cries of "Goodl" Goodl" and suppressed applause.] The grup to which that newspaper article alludes are re, and have been used to defend us again rebellion, and will be, if necessary, aga abolitionism. As to that proclamation, despise and laugh at it. Mr. Lincoln him that he cannot execute th m and laws in that country, and much les

an he enforce that proclamation.

Mr. Stevens. I desire now to conclude the wremarks I have to make.

Mr. Walsworth. I did not rise to make nese remarks, foreign to the statement I de tred to present. They were provoked fron ne by the gentleman's question. Mr. Slevens. The gentleman's remarks ar

erfectly proper. I do not find fault with hem.
Mr. Wadsworth. Let me finish my state
nent about the condition of ulfairs in Ken

Mr. Slevens. Very well; but I hope the contleman will be brief. I want this House to understand the state of affairs in the late of a fairs in the state of a fairs in the state of a fairs in the state of a fair in the state of a Sentucky, and, until some pregnant facts on the brought to disprove my statement, to rel spon it, and act upon it, and forbear the a cks which have again and again been pr ipitated upon us from that side of the Hou the ordunace master of Gen. Bragg report hat grus had been supplied to tweuty-th undred inhabitants of Kontucky, one-half hundred inhabitants of Kentucky, one-half or whom deserted with their guns. To my knowledge, twelve or filteen hundred of the Kentuckians with Humphrey Marshall deserted him on his murch out of the State, and returned to their homes, where they asked to remain, utterly discusted with Humphrey Marshall and the Southern Confederacy; and to-day, in my opinion, there are not five thousand persons, who were once citizens of Kentucky. In ns, who were once citizens of Kentucky, in he rebelarmy. Ou the contrary, if we could have any assurance that this Administration, and the party now in power, would make the Constitution their guide in the conduct of this war, the whole population of that State would support the Government. But I must declar that the course jursued by the Administration and particularly by the radical friends of the nistration, like the gentleman from Pen lyvania, has done more to weaken the cause it the Union in the State of Kentucky, and roughout the whole country. North and outh, than all the rebel victories that have en obtained since the 21st of July, 186 then the Union cause was stricken down

Sir, the goutleman well says that we Sir, the gouldenan well says that we are contending with brave and determined foes, and they never can be brought back into the fold by the policy of the geutleman. No, sir, France and England may join the United States of America, and they never can conquer the inhabitants of the South if the negroes are to be set free by the military power of the Union and incorporated as free communities in the Southern States. There is not a man down there but what will resist it, as they may well resist it by the Constitutes. to a man down there out what will re to a they may well resist it by the Consution itself; not one. Such a proclam iou as that never can be executed. To oldiers of Kentucky will not execute the soldiers of other States will not execute. May my curse full upon their he they do! No citizen of Kentucky will! t any countenauce, not one in teu thousand, hough gentlemen may stuff the ear of the Executive with the contrary story, and deceived into the rnin of the country. The coulilence of the people of Kentucky in the concervation of the Northern mysses is a greater to be faith in the respective property. tay to her faith in the restoration and perpe-uity of the Union than anything else. They selieve in it; and they believe the time will ome when, instead of the people of the North ollowing the policy of the geutleman from connsylvania and adopting his sentiments and declarations, they will more and more learn to declarations, they will more and more learn to despise them and trample them under foot, as they have recently done at the ballot-box. Mr. Stevens. I hope now the gentleman from Kentucky is satisfied, and I must claim

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1863. Mr. Thomas offered the following resolut which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, viz:

ary Affairs, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs natracted to inquire lulo the expediency of raish aming, and equipping three brigades of the Statistin, mader the State Guard law, with proper portions of Infantry, cavalry and artiflery, to exclusively mider the control of the State authors, for the purpose of embreing the laws of the State authors, and the state of the State authors, and the State of Konineky; and the state of the State authority in the State of Konineky; and the state of the State of Konineky; and the state of the State o

1001, VIZ:
Whereas, William Thompson, of Metcalfe roun
condition Williams, of Russell county; and John
thecklen, Nosch Cresselous, and Jefferson Dicken
linton country, have been confined in some mills
rison of the seculited Unifederate States for in they can be common as a first by the General Assembly of the Common as not by the General Assembly of the Common as not backy. That Congress be requested to pass an and all other of this congress to requested to passan of the above-inused persons, and all others in the above-inused persons, and all others in criticas held in prix a by the Federal and the fine of the fine of

Mr. Morrow moved to amend the resolution

y inserting the name of "Nathan Buchanan," I'ulaski county," which was adopted, and solution passed.
And then the House adjourned.

The telegraph has aunounced that thr of our river steamers were attacked on Tues day by Wheeler's rebel cavalry, with a bat tery, at Harpeth Shoals ou the Comberland; that one of the three, with two hundred sick and wounded, was fired into, and that her men were captured and paroled; that the two thers, laden with commissary stores, were burned; and that the gnabout Sidell engaged, the rebels but was captured and de troyed, he

mmander being taken pasoner.

All this seems very discreditable. If our a angements were such or our want of arrange nents was such that Wheeler's Cavalry could get with their artillery to that critical pass is the Cumberland River, surely ample provision should have been made to guard our boats at that point. The Sidell was a most inconsidartially covered with an iron sheathing about half an inch thick intended only to protec her guaners from rifle bullets. Of cou nothing was to be expected but that the rebel ore her through and through at every fire Her capture, attacked as she was, was inevita ble. Six or seven of our boats have now becu taken on the Cumberland, and others may be taken before preparation vill be made to prevent such a result. Proisions for the army cannot at present be ransported from this city by railroad, and, if they cannot go up the Cumberland witho meeting destruction at the hands of prowling ebels, no doubt they had better, until sale and thence by rail, provided there can be any adequate protection on the river-route to Bowl ing Green and the land-route the rest of the

way to Nashville. In our opinion, the best security agains these frequeut and destructive dashes of the rebel cavalry would be found in the counter dashes of the Federal cavalry if we only had a competent eavalry force ready and qualified for such enterprises. But, with a very few brilliant exceptions, the inactivity of the Fedral cavalry has been a scandal to the Federal service. Their movements have not been worth half the sum pail by the Governm

for the horses they ride THE MEMPHIS NAVY YARD .- Several years sgo the U. S. Government gave the Memphis Navy Yard upon certain conditions to that rity, but we do not remember what the conditious were. In 1854 or 1855, Memphis anxions for the construction of the Memphis & little Rock Railroad, mortgaged the Navy Yard for the payment of the interest of the onds of that road. The interest was paid egularly natil a little more than two years go, but nothing has been paid since.

From the breaking out of the rebellion u to the time when our forces took possession o Memphis, the Navy Yard, by the authority of Memphis and all other rebel authority, was devoted to the rebel service. For this reason it should unquestionably be confiscated, but of course any loyal citizens, who hold interests secured by the mortgage upon it, should be duly provided for in the act of confiscation We see that the Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, has introduced a resolution upon the whole subject in the Lower House of Congress, and we shall be glad to see it acted on promptly.

But in order that Members of Congress ma e able to act aright, it is probably desirable that they have some information which we fenr that even the loyal members from Tennessee do not fully possess. We have been applied to for facts that we are not prepared to mniunicate. We hope, therefore, that our iends and the friends of loyalty in Memphis and elsewhere will promptly answer in letters to us or to Mr. Maynard or both, certain ques ions. It has been said that the Memphis Navy Yard, however valuable as a piece of property, is valueless for Navy Yard purposes for the reason that there is no water for a dock llow is that? What induced the Federal Gov ernment to give it up? What were the espeial modes in which it was used in the rebel ervice before the capture of Memphis by our roops? How is it used now? What are all \$3 55 per pound. Ten \$0 07/9315 00 per he grounds, particularly specified, that the rernment would have to reclaim it or trea

as property confiscated? We shall be glad to get prompt responses to

hese questions. AF General Bragg claimed to have won a reat victory at Chaplin Ilills, and forthwith treated hastily to Tennessee. More recently claimed a great victory at Murfreesboro nd fled straightway toward Tullahoma. He ems to think that great victories are only

ings to run away from. We have thought it bad enough in some of ir Generals not to follow the enemy vigorasly up after beating him. We have never nd to accure any of them of showing him lean pairs of heels.

The Hon. Robert Mullory has jutroluced a bill supplementary to the act of last ession, to construct bridges over the Ohio The intention of this upplement is to authorze the Jellersonville and the Louisville and Nashville R tilroad Companies to bridge the river opposite our ci/. It was referred to the nances of the rebels may float in a sea-Standing Committee on Roads and Canals, of which Mr. Mallory is Chairman, and he will doubtless report it back promptly for the consideration of Congress.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

FRIDAY'S ENGAGEMENT AT MURFREESBORG Head-tuarters Str Regiment Ky. Vols., 1 Near Murreefsboro, Tenn., January 6, 1863. On Friday evening, January 2d, the 8th meut Kentucky volunteers, commanded by Lient. Col. R. May, being in line of battle, with the 51st Ohio on their right, and occu-pying the left bank and bluff of Stone's River, being the entire left wing of Gen. Rosecrans' being the entire left wing of Gen. Rosecrans' army, was attacked about 4 o'cleck by R. Hanson's brigade, supported by the balance of Breckinridge's entire command. When the rebels had come up within a few rods of the line of the 8th Kentucky and 51st Ohio, they poured one heavy volley into their dense columns, which was closed in mass. They soon overpowered the 61st Ohio, who were compelled to fall back after the first or second fire. The 8th Kentucky being alone, fought until they were flanked on the right and left by a heavy force; many of their officers being killed and wounded the regiment was compelled to fall back, losing in killed, wounded, and missing 125 men out of 275 engaged.

The 21st Kentucky was next engaged and was compelled to fall back after losing many men, Major Dowden among the wounded.

The 35th Indiana and 99th Ohio were next The 35th Indiana and 99th Ohio were nextengaged—all being compelled to tall back before the heavy fire of very superior numbers,
the robel artillery playing upon our ranks
until Gen. Van Cleve's whole division become
engaged. The division then made a general
charge npon the robel lines and repulsed them
with drendful stughter, wounding Roger
Hanson, who has since died, and wounding
Breekinridge, Adams, and others, and driving
them from the battle-field, leaving their dead
and many of their wounded in our hands,
with four pieces of artillery. Their dead upon with four pieces of artillery. Their dead upon the field was much larger than ours, some of ficers say five to our oue.

Your obedient servant,

AN OFFICER. CAIRO, Jan. 16.

The ram Switzerland arrived this eve rom the squadron, and brings the news of thaking of the Arkansas l'ost, on the Arkansas iver, one hundred miles from its mouth, by he land and naval forces under McClernand and Porter. The surrender occurred on Sun day, with all the guns, stores, ammunition &c. We are without full particulars. (hurlos is reported at 200, and the rebel loss at 500 it killed and wounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 risoners. These results may be modified by all and more authentic accounts.

Washington, Jan. 16.
The following has been received at head-narters of the army here: FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15.

To H. W. Halleck:
The Richmond papers are boasting that Gen.
Pryor repulsed our troops near New Providence on the 2th inst. The following despatch of the 12th iust. gives the true version of the story. His attack was repulsed by our mounted riles under Major Wheeler, and it is due to the latter and to our troops that the truth should be known, and, if you see no objections, I would be glad to have the despatch published. (Sigued) JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen.

The enemy crossed the Blackwater in con dierable loree and attempted resterday to rive in our right wing, but were repulsed. nfuntry, cavalry, and artillery were employed. by the rebels, but they were repulsed by Wheeler's Monnted Rides. At dusk the enemy's advance was charged upon and driven back upon bis supports. At intervals through he night shells were thrown from the rebel patteries.

JOHN J. PECK,

Major-General Commanding.

SATURDAY, JANUARY II 186 FEDERAL AND REBEL FINANCES-THE REBE . SEMEDY-ITS PROPERTS OF SUCESS - Th. condition of the Federal finances, and the fact that gold is no longer a currency, but is a article of merchandise, are b gianing to excit

the attention of thinking men among is financiers of the United States. son, Eq, of Ctica, New York, has just publication lished a small monograph, in which he devel ops what he calls 'new views of the currency. He thinks that "tiovernment loans increase . nation's capital to the amount of the loans The productiveness of the new capital over the annual taxes it oc asions determines the pecuniary benefit of the increase." From these yiews, and arguments growing out of inciples, for which we have not space now A Massachusetts Bink President says tha

rable affair to act as a guu-boat. She was them, Mr. Johnson deduces many important "the expansion of our currency is at this mo ment an alarming evil, and must be arrested rtillery even of the smallest calibre would by a strong arm or the Government may find itself, before many months, embarrassed in carrying on the war. We have too many urrency makers, who are without any effect ive restraint upon the temptation to extend their operations. Gold is crowded out of cir culation by a rabble of professed representtives, of all degrees of respectability, from the dovernment demand notes down to bank otes, postage currency, postage stumps, shin plasters, and Parker House promises of dinner not yet cooked." The only possible remedy cansportation on the Cumberland can be fur- that this Bank President sees is "for the Gov nished, be sent by water to Bowling threen ernment with a bold hand to seize the control of the whole currency of the country as a wa neasure." He adds:

if some such plan as this could be speedily adopted, it might save the country from the financial explosion which seems to me to be in our immediate future. It would check the fearful expansion that is going ou in our pa-per currency; it would bring the currency of e country under a power competent to cor of it; it would induce gold and silver to me back and resume and maintain the lace as a part of the circulating medium he nation.

Another able writer says: 'There has been in nunatural expansion; there must be a coresponding contraction. The standard of value has been impaired; it must be restored." The normous rise in prices of necessary articles without any increase in the price of labor, i an impeuding evil that may culminate into fearful explosion. The remedy of this write is for "Congress to levy a tax of one-half o one per cent per month on the circulation of any bank. This would induce the to call in their own notes, leaving the curreucy to consist of Government issues." This writer says: "There can be no doubt of the power of Congress to tax the munufacturer of credit money any more than the manufac arers of broadcloth or calico.

There are thoughts in these varied plan apon which men should seriously pouder. re nearing a volcano that may soon explode with terrific violence. It is true that M Boutwell is reported to have said "that th evenue from internal taxes indicates thirty illions a month, as coming from the Trea ary Department, that the customs revent will be sixty-five millions, while the expend ares for the next year will not exceed fon hundred millions." Those who have read the report of the Secretary of the Treasury wil see how his statements justify these expecta

But if we turn from these Federal finance

of Amsterdam compared with the financia status of the shin-plasters of a burber-shop good for a shave, in more senses than one The banks of Virginia have over thirty-three illions in dollars in their notes in circulation linst which stand about five millions in the y of deposits and discounts. Can any one surprised in knowing that molusses is sever offars a gallon by the barrel in the milst o his shingling of bank notes? Wheat is \$3 7 bu\hel, family flour from \$346035 per bar \'orn is \$3 50 per bushel an l corn meal 33 500,33 75; seed outs \$3 00 per bushel Brown sugar 90@05 cents per pound. Coffee Tallow candles 90605 cents. Silt 50 70 cents per pound. Butter very firm a \$1 25@\$1 50 per pound. Cheese \$1 25@\$1 5 per pound. Lard 70@ 75 cents. Apples \$20 0 @\$25 per barrel, and inferior fruit at that lrish potatoes \$3 00@\$1 00 per bushel. Sweet potatues \$6 00 @\$7 00 per bushel. Union \$30 00@\$10 00 per barrel. We quote them figures from the market report of the lichnond Dispatch, of the 6th inst. The same number contains a report of the auction sales of Kent, Paine, & Co., which reveals in great fulness the terrible condition of the monetary affairs of the rebels, and which conclusively shows that the great treason is on its last legs unless the remarkable catholicon they are try ing to use shall be successful. The universa inflation of prices for everything in rebel dom, except labor, appalled some of the fiuan eiers among the traitors, and grave fears were expressed that irretrievable bankruptcy wa staring the rebellion in its face. But the f way that would wreck the present United

States. The ingenuity of the rebels has already devised a remedy that seems to give abounding hope to their concern. We presume that the search after this Eldorado was the real object of Jeff Da- take proof of the losses sustained by citizens vis's recent visit to Mississippi. It is not at all and caused by the presence or conduct of the ecessary for any one to assume that the sur- said armies; and also proof of the loyalty or face vision of the matters connected with the disloyalty of persons presenting such claims, trip of the arch-rebel encompasses all that to distinguish the kind of property taken, for may be seen. No sane man supposes that war | what purposes taken, and the value of that can be carried on without sinews, and let no necessarily consumed and of that wantonly; one imagine that Jeff Davis's recent trip to in no case taking into the estimate the conse Mississippi was merely to look after war. His quential dumages, but only the accual value, Confederacy, according to the Richmond and and make and return reports with the evidence, Charleston papers, was on the very brink of and their opinion upon each claim, to the financial ruin. He went for the purpose of Conrt of Claims in Washington; and provitrengthening the sinews of war, in plain ding that no such claim shall be paid until aperms, to save the sinking finances of rebel- proved by said Court of Claims. The resolulon from the fatal, the irretrievable plunge tion, though not passed as it ought to have into the sea of ruin. We learn from rebel sources, through the tolerated columns of the finally adopted. Mr. Yeaman at all events New Orleans Picayune, that several of the deserves the thanks of the loyal sufferers in rebel States had guaranteed the Confederate the South for his early and judicious action in debt, but still there were fears and much the case. quaking in rebeldom. The chief gem in the coronal of rebel money matters did not shine, and there was consequent darkness over the land of treason. While this condition of things continued grim despair settled upon the gloomy faces of the traiors. The panacea to which all eyes were turned was wildly advertised in the columns of the Southern papers. By general consent, there seemed no hope but in one great remedy, and that was hard to grasp. We allude to the guarantee of the Confederate debt by the State of Mississippi. Her own press at length took up the subject and appealed to that great financial

lemished character in the money markets of the world, her noble struggles to maintain her onblic faith, and her remarkable but untold scrifices to keep her esentcheon stainless and pure, may fully account for the anxiety of the ebels to get the guarantee of Mississippi for

act the part of Rothschild. The past renown

of Mississippi for financial integrity, her un-

Treason was sell its finances were wild. And rebels sighed, till Missassippi "more The telegraph the other day informed the public that the rebels had offered, as a bribe to the West and Northwest, to give them freedor of the Mississippi river, free trade, and free-

the Confederate debt.

om from taxation, provided they would join he treason. We hope that the Northwest will not be in laste to close this trade on these terms. It may be that the rebels will advance in their offers and this sublime traffic should not be consummated unless, in addition to the terms now offered, the rebels agree to get Mississippi to guarantee the war debt of the States of the West and Northwest. When that glittering prize is temptingly thrown before our cople, we shall not wonder if it is too seluctive to be resisted. If Jeff Davis can be nade President of this financial scheme, and Captain Wragge, of Wilkie Collins's story of the nameless girls, can be induced to give up his aloes, scammony, and gamboge speculation, in order to act as cashier of this institu-

tion, the world may box ou for ast indin fin refal d velopm uts. And it will not be the first line that M si pi has exied, by menetary oper tions, the marvel of na-If she puts her hand to this financial don the and other pe ple do not look back, it quirom Mississippi financial culture. Let us re 1 hope

We have details of news from Entry's o the 24th ult, and they bring renewed rumors of the designs of Louis Napoleon to ad dress Eugland and Russia agun on the iortance of penceful intervention in America affirs. We had almost resolved to abstain from further comments u on this species of news fir it assisted a various abones is the figures in a kal 'discope, and yet they are but changes in the position of the bits of glass, tinsel and bowls which form the spectrum But there has been a recent turn which doerves some attention, as showing that public entiment in this country is probably be ng shaped to favor foreign mediation at some ature and not distant perio l. To make this alpable, it is necessary to reter to the language of Earl Russell in his r p.y to De L Huys, declining to entertain the latter 3 proposition for mediation, as there was "no round at the present mouent to hope that the ederal Government would accept the proposal igg nel, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy enewal of the offer." The Earl also thought 'it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as the ppears reason to hope, it may undergo any change, the three cour's might then avail hem selves of such change to offer their friend'y counsel with a greater prospect than no a exist of its being accepted by the two contenling parties."

It is apparent from this that the servent which would coil itself around our nationa omplications is "scotched not killed," and may at any time make the fatal spring upon as. As Great Britain will carefully watch the modifications of public opinion in this country, and assume to be the sole judge of the propriety of time and place to propose to France and Russia a renewal of the mediation project, it becomes of the utmost importa hat we, too, should watch the driftings of the American press and see if a public opinion suitable for all the purposes of France and England, may not be manufactured for us to silently and with so little jar of the machine ry that the whole will be completed, to for eign order, before we are aware of it. To New York Tribune seems to have taken one contract of this kind, and is working away vigorously and craftily. One bolt of "medi ation" and "arbitration" shouldy, which it put forth, as a sample card we presume, on the

27th ult., is of the following pattern: If a Government notoriously free fro tiality or from sinister impulses—that of Switzerland, for example—were to tender to ours its good offices to bring about a reconciliation between us and the robels, we should argo that the proposition be met frankly and cor-

that the proposition be met frankly and cordially.

Whatever its result, we should regard the
proffer itself as an act of gennine kindmess.

Give as an intelligent, capable, apright tribunal, and we should urge that our Government
should accept it and appear before it prepared
to prove that the union of all our States is a
geographical and political necessity; that the
North cannot possibly be fighting to subjugate
the South, seeing that the Government sho
fights for is that which has generally secured
the sway of the South; and that alavery,
nothing but alavery, seeks the dissolution and
overthrow of the American Republic. Unly to the rebel monetary condition, we might overthrow of the American Republic. Unly secure a capable and candid tribunal, and we should be willing to submit without fear to its suppose that our financial state is as the Bank

Here is a complete surrender proposed of the dignified position which we assumed at the outset, and of the great principles which nuderlie the Monroe doctrine. Popular opinion in the loyal States has with great unanimity shown itself opposed to any European inter ference in the affairs of our nation or on the continent. Let but the wedge onre be entered or a footbold obtained on which to stand, and we shall hereafter have to fight over again the great wars of revolution between popula liberty and the European remnants of the feudal system. We shall admit the wooder horse into our Troy and we shall dig the grave may wait years upon years for their rusure tion. If there is any one thing which we conceive to be irrevocably settled by publicopinion, it is that no mediation, arbitrati or intervention can be entertained while the rebellion is in arms and the unnatural treason has not been erushed. The Confederate States must be at the feet of the United Status Government, prepared to submit to the authority of the laws and to acknowledge the suprem acy of the National Constitution over the action of States which attempt secession. When this is achieved, we shall have no need of any foreign interference, and we can settle our own differences after our own fashion and by the glurious lights of compromise and concession which beam from every section of the Coasti-

tution of the United States. On motion of Mr. Yeaman it was reolved by the Mouse of Representatives on the Sth in t, that a special committee of five be appointed, with directions to report a bill provilling for the appointment of Commissioners, whose power and duly shall be to attend in the districts of the country passed over by the armies of the United States during the existence of the present robellion, and hear and been, was referred, and we trust it will be

Mr. Train, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, made an unsuecessful attempt last week to obtain an appr priation for a day police to guard the Pre dential mansion from the repeated robberies committed by visitors. We don't see why the White House should be singled out by the honorable gentleman; why not include all the Departments, and see it something cannot be doue to prevent peculation, jobbing, and extortion throughout all the ramifications of the government! If Mr. Train could carry off all the sharks and suckers that infest every avenue about Washington, he wou I be a train oncern to come forward to the rescue and on- of forty locomotive power.

Commo lore Renshaw, it is agreed on all hands, was taken at Galveston by surprise If this is true, it was fortunate for him that he was blown up by the explosion of his ship. That blowing up saved him from living to en-

dure a worse one. The victory over our war-vessels at Galves ton by three or four old Texan steamboats

without cannon looks like diagrace to the naval arm of the service-which was never d'sgraced before. The rebels claim a victory at Murfreesoro! The only comment this ridiculous pre-

nsion deserves is compri ed in the facts that the rebel army at Murireesboro retreate | nnder our fire and that the rebel commander at Marireesboro has been supersoded. If the rebel rooms won a victory, they cer-

ainly had a nucer way of showing it, and the rebel anthorities have a still queerer way of acknowledging it. Gen. Migrader congratulates his sol-

diers in Texas that they will not suffer, this winter, from cold and frost. He may not like frost, but he and Jack are allke fond of "a nip. A Mount Sterling correspondent says

that Hamphrey Marshall and his men, when last seen, were "filthy and lousy." rey's vermin have a fat situation.

The R hmood Examiner of the 12 h says We belie to the theatre of war on a large the about to be transferred to North Carolina.

tirring energie imni uent. Kirby muh and statt acricold in Richmonon Satur ay morning from the West.

On Sa rday about one hundred and fifty Yankee learners took the outh of all ginnes to the Ceederate government and were discharged from prism upon their purols of honor. Among them are artissus and mechanics at various calls, who will be useful in the government and ice.

various calls, who will be useful in the government serice.

Four tousand Yaukee prisoners are on their way to Richmond from Chattanouga, taken at Murfecebore, and will reach here to-lay or to-morrow. This is the only Yaukee army that can reach Richmond.

The Dispatch of the 12th says: The North Carolina papers indicate and manifest uncasiness as if for Wilmington and the country eart of Ral; 1, but for the safety of the cantal itself.

HEAPQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 14, 1863. No Southern papers have been received to-ay Returns at the Medical Directors office show a remarkable exemption from sickness for this leason of the year.

for this enson of the year.

MURFREESBORO, January 13.

We have information that Jeff Davis has ordered Bragg to defend the line of Duck river. Eleven brigades have been ordered from Virginia to reinforce him. An officer of Morgan a cavalry, with w bon I had an interview since his late raid into Kentucky, assure a neithat Colonel Bisil Duke was not killed, but wounded; he is now at Smithville, Tenn., able to walk about his room. Our Cincinnati fire engine horses are still alive, dragging Morgan's artillery over the country.

Provist Marshal Wiles reports that rebal prisoners captured at Murfreesboro amount to over 3.500, representing 19 batteries and 145 regiments.

egiments.
The rebels say they had 65,000 men in the battle.

The army is to be reorganized by order from Washington, as follows: Thomas s command to be the 14th army corps, McCook's the 20th, and Crittenden's the 21st.

Rosecrans's command will be known as the Army of the Cumberland.

Army of the Cumberland.

The army is again in prime condition.

The rebel cavalry shelled Sheridan s pickets yesterday and skedaddled.

Cairo, Jan. 14.

The steamer Grampus lying at the mouth of Wilf river, was surprised and captured by thinteen rebels, on Sanday night. The steamer was taken five miles above Memphis, and then stripped and burned.

The Memphis Bulletin thinks the expedition to White river has already reached Little Rock, having left on the 5th.

Washington, Jan. 14.

Washington, Jan. 14.
The Committee on Naval Affairs have, ac The Committee on Naval Affairs have, according to the resolution passed on Monday, commenced an inquiry into the practicability of connecting all our naval and military stations between Fortress Monroe and New Orleans by submarine telegraph cables. Offers, from four firms have been received to connect all the points between Washington and New Orleans, and they are to be paid only on the successful completion and delivery to the Government of the lines in good order. In other words, they are to take the entire risk of manufacturing, shipping across the ocean, laving

words, they are to take the entire risk of manufacturing, shipping across the ocean, laying down, working the lines, &c.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported back the Missouri emancipation aid bill, recommending provisions to make the numeration \$20,000,0000 instead of \$10,000.000; the bonds to bear but five per cent interest: the maximum allowance for each slave \$300 and the limit for the active extinction of \$300, and the limit for the entire extinct slavery July 4, 1876, with a proviso that so act of emancipation shall be massed by the Legislature, and the exclusion of slavery for-ever thereafter from said State.

Bosrey, Jan. 16.
The schooner Union has arrived from Port Maria, Jamaica, on the 8th ult., having on board the Captain and crew of the bark Parker from Boston for Aux Cayes, captured in Monapassage, by the Alabama. The Parker was burned. The Alabama subsequently captured the Union but let her go after giving bond for the years.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 14.
Mr. Bennett, ol St. Louis, introduced into the House a series of joint resolutions, sasteining the President's emancipation proclamation. On the motion to refer it to the Committee ou Federal Relations an excit ng debate ensued, which lexit till the adversaries.

which lasted till the adjournment.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. Mr. Stevens reported a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the

by the exigencies of the public service, to issue on the credit of the United States \$500,000,000 in United States notes, in such form as he me deem expedient, bearing interest payable of The similar notes herelofore authorized, and receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports, and the payment of the principal and interest on the public debt. The issue of notes herein provided for must be deducted from the amount in any bill now pending, or which may hereafter be passed by Congress.

Air. Stevens said he had learned both here

Mr. Stevens said he had learned both here and in the Senate that the main bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government would not probably be passed within two weeks. Hence this bill was introduced.

Mr. Lovi joy suggested that the resolution be amended so as to provide for the issue of \$1.000,000,000 of United States notes. The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution was then passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Wright's resolution declaring the rebellion wicked and without reasonable cause; that the war was inangurated solely for the empiression of the rebellion and the restonation of the Union; the question pending on Mr. Vallandigham's amendment.

Mr. Vallandigham addressed the House, urging that the war ought not to continue. This was a war of the Yankee and the Southron, the Cavalier and the Roundhead.

ron, the Cavalier and the Roundhead.

Mr. Bingham replied, and characterized his colleague's speech as another applogy for rebellion; he did not believe Vallandigham was anthorized by his master, Jeff Davis, to say the Union would be restored if the armies were disbanded.

were disbanded.

Mr. Wright pointed to Southern declara-ions to show that the rebels are all against re-NASHVILLE, Jan. 15.

Bragg has been superseded by Longstreet, and the latter s army corps is a! Shelly ville.

Forcest is still near Harpeth Shoals. Our fleet, under convoy of gunboats, is on

the way here.
Conscripts are deserting the rebel army and fleeing to this city daily.

MEMPHE, Jan. 11, via Cairo, 13. MEMPHR, Jan. 11, via Caigo, 12.

There is nothing new here to-day of local importance, only that Gen. Grant has evacuated floily Springs and that the greater part of Tennessee is to be given up for the present, and a heavy force to move down upon Vicksburg overland, as well as by water.

Runner has it that Hallon, Ark, is also to

be but temporary.

The Jackson Appeal of the 6th estimates the Federal loss at Vicksburg at 1,300 in killed, wounded, and missing, and places their own at 100. The latter is known to be false.

Major General Grant and staff were in Memphis; also General C. G. Hamilton and staff and Cincral Quinks and staff. and General Quinby and staff.

and Ceneral Quibby and staff.

There was a rumor in the city that Corinth had been threatened, and that Gen. Ross' division had been ordered there. Large reinforcements, says the Bulletin, are to be for-

warded to Vicksburg.

The rebel loss around Vicksburg from the shells of the gunboats and batteries is reported as five limes as large as one. It took them three days to bury their dead. There are no obstructions on the river below

The battery at Cypress Bend has been de-Novements in the vicinity of Helena may

oon put a new face on affairs in that part of the country. The news is contraband, Two hundred and forty contrabands, men women, and children, arrived here last night from Columbus. They are to go North for distribution as servants and laborers.

EVARSVILLE, Jan. 14.

Four of the prisoners brought here from Mnrfreesboro' escaped from the loats while lying here, and were picked up to-day by the Provost Guard. They assign as a reason for their escape that they did not deaire to be sent to Vickeburg for exchange, but wanted to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and return home. They belong in Louisville. They were ladged in iail until the istille. EVANSVILLE, Jan. 14.

isville. They were lodged in jail until the will of Gen. Wright, in reference to the disposition of them, be obtained. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14. Resolutions were introduced into the Senate to-day inquiring if an amendment of the Unstitution was necessary to compel S nators to keep their seats; also to abolish the office of Attorney General. In the House a bill to enforce the 19th Article of the Constitution. It provides that no negro shall ever be allowed to come into the State; that all that have come in since 1851 what demark and their if they

Officers who have arrived here from Vicksloars, state that all of the severely wounded have been cent to Paducah, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo. They state their loss of killed, wound-ed, and missing at 1,900.

ASPALTIES IN THE KENTLOKY REGIMENTS The following easualties, in addition to tho already published, occurred in the Kentuck regiments at Marfreesboro:

Killed Colonel Samuel M. Key. Company A See g Jone Company B-Sergeam Z. Collier, corporal Hem

Tympany C-Corporals Dauisl Cox, Hugh Carter and Wm Hyp d Win 145.

Lounnauv II - Sergeant M., Sus'er, M. Busher, corrada A. J. Hinghes and H. F. Coffey.

Lounnauv K.—Green William, and M. A. Vanhool

supana K.—Green William, and M. A. Vanhesek, ital = 13.

orasided Company A.—Lieutenant B. F. Powell, orasided Company in this; corporal John Jones, severely; corporal mas. C. Griffith, severely; James Gibesu and pipk Jones, each severely; anpany B.—Caplain Dan R. Collier, slightly; Lieuten W. J. Hogan, slightly; corporal Williams Smith, Lower Jacketo, et Pryce, exercity; Thomas Smith, Lower Jacketo, hitch, severely; Annua Smith, Lower Jacketo, hitch, severely; Annua Smith, Lower Jacketo, thit, severely, Toronas Michigany C.—Caplain L. H. Kaiston, severely; Seriel R. D. Compton, severely; Corporal Wesley Tassightly; Wyrle Burton, slightly; Thomas Dick, http. atly.
mpanr II—Lieutenant Matthew Cullin, severely
oral Wm. Chumley, severely; Joseph and Sil
water, slightly; John Harbor, slightly; Josepher, severely

sinwater, slightly; John Harbor, slightly; Joseph opper, severely.
Compaoy E.—Lleut, C. J. Grimstead, severely; Sorz. M. 1989. H. Cheek, and O. C. Yates, Henry, Byose, Wm. 19 unstow, Wm. Lenc, and A. E. Hurt, seeds severely; Soral probability of the following slightly: P. H. Baston, Fayette Hurt, S. M. Esles, and M. H. Watson.
Champany F.—Lient, Han, Severance, severely; Sam'l owed, Sam, R. Hoad, Corporal John L. Bell, Serg't, but C. Bottling, Wm. Playborth, Lewis Base, all gightly; John F. Porongalty, Rayben Belsney, John C. Bottling, Wm. Playborth, Lewis Base, all gightly; John F. Porongalty, Rayben Belsney, John Son, Geo, Severance, Jas. Heudrickson, Wm. Ward, John W. Leach, John C. Cogle, Jas. L. Payne, J. Bullard, Jan. Dishen, all severely.
Company G.—Corporals Alvis Harreford, J. A. Mann, hm. A. Sutherland, Steulen, Kayroni, Sergeant L. Hersen, M. H. Berther, M. B. Pettyn, Thos. Stockton, ethicity.

Dempara, Joseph Griffin, M. E. Bettman, Thos. Holled, Andrew Carler, Samson PH, y. Wm. Pilly, all serely; J. C. Sutherland, E. Preyor, Thos. Stockton, ethicity. humpan 1-First Lioutenani Joseph Carson, Lies M. I. Murray slickele Company K.—Sugentily.
Company K.—Sugendill, K. Nichols, J. P. A. Tick,
Rou, Sam B. Watson, Phus Lawson, John Pryor,
Rasveroly, Corporal Eli Wells, slightly.
Total, 98. Aggregate, 103.

cost.
Saveroly—Capt. John Tyler, D. R. Key
Bavid Snodgrasa. Lewis Feity, S. Bangh, Jos.
A. Graves, Lewis Phelps, W. M. Kinney,
Var Indhey, J. M.-Kinney, L. Greathouse
ad Jarnes Ebeny, Corporal D. Keyeinger, R. Leenampany II-Severely-Russell Jones, J. W. Grubbainss, Sergeant W. Jenklus. Slightly-W. Good W. Galnes, J. Powell, W. Sherer. Missing-Jas npany E-G. W. Blair, Corporal S. B. Gonds

Sommery E.-G. W. Blair, Corporal S. B. Gonds, gbrly, Company F. Mortally.-N. B. Ewing. Severely.-R. Piets M., S. P. Bancher, C. C. Moore, Stephen ringham, Go-poral W. Fruckow, S. P. Vangdin, the processing the severely of the severely of the severely. Company G. Swerely.-James A. Phelps, corporal Bourse. Slightly.-Serg' J. M. Conway, T. Hamps, J. P. Johnson, W. B. Herald, Company H. Slightly.-Licut Columbus Need, U. F. artubin Serg' B. T. Humphrey, Serg' B. Nostrand, lavid Helland, A. Stobeaugh, J. F. Duvall, M. S. Isan, J. I. Cornes, C. P. Donahue, Severely.-Slinak columns, J. Basley.

Company B. Skightly.-F. M. Age, J. S. Campfield, J. Campan, S. Swerely.-W. Whitney.

Company R. Swerely.-W. Whitney.

Company R. Swerely.-W. Whitney.

Company R. Swerely.-W. Whitney.

Company R. Swerely.-W. Walley, G. L. Sweng, L. Company R. Swerely.-W. Whitney.

Commissioned affects wounded, St. non-commissioned officers and privates willed, 7; total 92. Willed-Company E-John Weissel; co. K, Bober Jagnasis. Bounded-John Decker, bugler, badly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to
Congress a letter and accompanying letters
from the Indian Commissioner Mr. Dole, with
a recommendation for the distribution of \$50,-2001 at once among the Indians of Utah, based upon facts that many of the savages are be-coming restive and insubordinate, believing the Government has lost its power and ability to protect them on the one hand and keep them in subjection on the other. He also re-commends two temperary special agencies, one to the Chippewas of Uah, the other to the Upper Missouri.

Upper Missouri.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.

Gov. Olden's message was read this morning. It says the Government owes the State 4400,000. He urges the prosecution of the war for the Constitution. He thinks the patriotin consequence of errors or differences in re-gard to the policy of the Government. XXXVIIIH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION

Washington, Jan. 16. SENATE. Mr Foster offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of encouraging emigration from Europe to the United States. He said there were out a million men withdrawn from peaceful rishits, and there were a great many persons. Europe, industrious and frugal, who would ome here, if they had the means. It seemed o him, that, ander the circumstances, this was

The finance bill was resumed. Mr. Hooper aid the bill was not satisfactory to the Secre

Mr. Roscoe Conkling asked the question whether the Secretary would be able to carry on his department under the bill.

Mr. Hooper said in his opinion he would not. He had, after consultation with the Secretary, prepared an amendment to the bill, which was read to day, to borrow \$900,000,000 and issue bonds payable after 20 years, with not exceeding six per cent interest and principal, payable in coin or Treasury notes, payable in three years with interest not exceeding six per cent. in come of freasury notes, payable in three years with interest not exceeding six per cent, and payable in lawful money of United States legal tender notes, the whole amount of bonds. Treasury and United States notes, not to exceed the sum of \$90,000,000. It also authorizes the desposit of coin, for which receipts are to be issued, in snms of not less than \$20, to be receivable at the custom-houses and for payment of the interest of the public debt.

After considerable debate, and without ming to a conclusion, the House adjourned

After considerable debate, and without coming to a conclusion, the House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

In the McDowell court to-day, Gen. Hitch-cock testified relative to the forces left to protect Washington when McClellan started to the Peninsula. In the conrec of his testimony, a letter from the President to McClellan on this subject was laid before the court. He speaks of the insufficiency of the arrangements made by McClellan for the defence of Washington, in leaving only 20,000 unorganized men, without a field battery.

These were also expected to defend Manassas Junction, and a part to go to Hooker; that when McDowell and Sumner should have gone, there would be a great temptation for the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington. The President rays it was this consideration that determined him to retain McDowell. He then says: And now allow me to ask you, Do you really think I could permit the line from Richmoond via Manassas Junction to this city to be entirely open, except what resistance could be presented by less than 20,000 unorganized troops? This is a question which will not allow me to evade. There is a curious mystery about the number of troops now with you. I telegraphed you on the 6th, that you had now 100,000 with you. I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said, from your own returns, making 108,000 then with you and en route to you. You. said, from your own returns, making 108,000 then with you and en route to you. You now say you will have but 85,000 when all en route for you shall have reached you. How

en route for you shall have reached yon. Howean this discrepancy of 30,000 men be accounted for?

The President then urges McClellan to strike a blow quickly, as by a delay the enemy will readily goin on you by fortifying faster than you can get reinforcements. The country will not fail to note the President's hesitation to move on an intrenched enemy. The letter concludes by expressing a purpose to sustain him (McClellan) so far as in his judgment he cousistently could but says you must act.

ousistently could, but says you must act. Forr Henry, Jan. 16.
The steamer Jas. Means, laden with commit eary stores for the army at Corinth, has returned. The officers of the boat report the rebel numbering twenty-five hundred, encamped in the vicinity of the control of the property of the prop in the vicinity of Savaunah. Fears are entertained that the train, which left Pittsburglanding on Sanday under escort of sixteen hundred men, will be attacked and captured as the presence of the rebels in that vicinity

s the presence of the receiving artillery for the aurpose of blockading the river, and it is believed that no steamers will now be able to go up the river without the protection of the Forrest crossed the Tennessee river on hi-

rotrest crossed the Tennessee river on his etereat at Clifton.

New York, Jan. 16.

The steamer Illinois, with New Orleans addices to the 8th of January, arrived here at 2 belock this P. M. The rebels were encroaching upon the Union lines in the neighborhood of Donaldsonville, but no danger was appreciated therefrom. ended therefrom.

The affair at Galveston on the 23d had

aused a general gloom in the army and navy commodore Farragut had sent the Brookly the Sciota, and half a dozen of his best ship o recapture the Harriet Lane at all hazard and if possible to destroy the rebels on Bayon Buffalo. Nothing had been heard of this expedition at New Orleans up to the 8th.

General Banks had been in command a month, but nothing of his plans had transpired. It was known, however, that he was not idle. lost of his troops had gone to Baton Roug

NASHVILLE, Jan. 16.
Some of the bridges on the Louisville railroad have been destroyed. The wires between
there and Murfreesboro have been cut several NASSVILLE, Jan. 16

troops on shore under the command of Col. sign a proper position to these who hold Burrill seem to have fought with deperate that the ordinances of secession were virtually battle is reported to have been exceedingly jugation, and passion to a feromy which inconsiderable. The gallautry of Col. B. and would shame our frontier savage tripes; who his men was exceedingly honorable, but it wish to wage this war for conquest and annididn't save Galveston. And we don't readily | hilation; who would overthrow the established understand why the erection of defeuers was institutions of the South regardless of the delayed till the last hour, when of course wrongs done to loyal inhabitants, and break nothing worthy of the name could be con- down every constitutional barrier in their structed. Surely the danger of an attack from progress; who hope to preserve the Union by Magruder's army, several thousand strong, insulting the dignity, destroying the equality, must have been understood or at least suspectant impairing the rights of sovereign States, ed, and it is difficult to conceive why a force and who assert that this war ought never to of 300 men calmly or stolidly awaited the cease, the sword never to be sheathed, or the event without making the slightest provision rifle to be lung upon its peaceful bracket, nuin the way of breastworks until the enemy | til African slavery is exterminated by fire and was announced as already within the limits of steel from every section of the land. We the city. This looks like one of the events we might feel more despondent than we do at have so much heard of in this war, called sur- ; these insane exhibitions of tanatical zeal, were prises. Even the gallantry of our troops in , it not that there is the fight does not, according to present appearances, make amends for the deplorable reglect of the proper precautions.

It is stated that the U. S. ship Harriet Lane was warned of the approach of the rebels by land and announced it to Col. Burrill, and also the approach by water. So then our naval forces were not altogether surprised by the ebel steamers. Com. Renshaw and the vesels under his command had an opportunity, and we presume used it, of trying their artillery upon the attacking craft. This makes the result of the naval encounter seem still more extraordinary. The conflict of the Merrimac. Monitor, Cumberland, &c., off Fortress Monroe has been considered ever since as making a new and remarkable era in the bistory of sea-fights. But certainly this affair at Galveston where regular U. S. war-vessels were met and conquered by old Texan trading.

Mr. Stevens has certainly accomplished his share of the operation in the most during able assorted cargo. She reports six swift steamers freighted and about to sail from Nassaucurs freighted and about to met and conquered by old Texan tradingoats carrying no cannon and protected only y cotton bales, marks a still newer and more

emarkable one It is said that Admiral Farragut has sent crew of the steamer Trio, which was destroyed ome of his gunboats to recapture the Harriet by the rebels at the foot of Harpeth Shoals, on Lane at all bazards. But she may be where the 15th inst, have arrived, and bring addithe gunboats, especially if they draw much tional particulars of the destruction of s'eamnore water than she, will find it hard if not ers at the Shouls. The boats destroyed were apossible to get at her. The great defect of the Trio, Partheuia, and Charter, and the gun-Calveston is that she is extremely difficult of | boat Sidell. The boats had all been to Nashccess ever for ordinary steamers. However, we ville, and were returning with sick and woundhope that the Lane is now either in the pos- ed solliers, but were fired upon and brought session of the United States or destroyed.

In resuming our remarks upon the de- said, did not fire a gun aud made no resistance. nate which sprung up in the Lower House of The sick and wounded from the boats de-Congress last week, when Mr. Stevens, of stroyed were placed on board the Imperial Pennsylvania, was interrogated by several and Hastings, and were permitted to depart, members of our delegation as to the purposes and principles of the Republican party, we pespeak for his forced admissions, his conmouth ago for Vicksburg for exchange, and a strained apologies, and his rabid utterances, the most careful attention of our readers. They will open up a new view of the strange command of the rebel forces. nconsistencies and the stupid dogmas of those who have awerved President Lincoln from the conservative position which he promised to eccupy, and which the whole country was

occupy, and which the whole country was gratified to believe he would consistently maintain.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Sterens said he had found no warrant, nnder the constitution, for the admission of Western Virginians as State, but he voted for it because he did as a State, but he voted for it because he did as a State, but he voted for it because he did not believe that the constitution embraced a State now in arms against the government of the Union, and he gave this as his deliberate opinion, formed after a careful examination of the laws of the United States and of nations. He said the establishment of our blockade admitted the confederates to be a belligerent power, and placed them precisely in the condition of an alien enemy with regard to their duties and obligations to our government, and he asserted that every obligation which previously existed between the loyal and disloyal States was wholly abrogated, so that the rebels could be dealt with under no pre-existing compact, be dealt with under no pre-existing compact, but simply according to the rules of war. In reply to interrogatories from Mr. Dunlap, Mr. S. gave it as his opinion that the seceding States are not still members of the Union nor under the laws of our government; that the ordinance of secession, backed by the armed power which made them a belligerent nation, had taken them from under those laws, and that the ordinances of secession took them out of the Union. To the further question of Mr. Dunlaphow he proposed to pay officers to collect revenue in States which do not belong to the Union, Mr. S. said he would levy and collect taxes as a war measure wherever he could, upon the conquered provinces, and also sell every purticle of property, real and personal, life estate and reversion, of every disloyal man, to benefit the nation in carrying on the war. Hethought there never was a principle more clear than that every obligation, whether in a national or civil point of view, in order to be binding, must be re-Union. To the further question of Mr. Dunlan ciprocal, and that the moment the daty ceased upon the one part it ceased on the other. To this condition he believed the rebel States had come. While he admitted, in reply to Mr. Yeaman, that the secession of South Carolina was an act of treason and rebellion, yet, when asked whether he believed that the backing up of secession by armed force gave it any validity, he found that he was running into a dangerous logical quagmire, and, turning a sharp corner, said that so long as accession remained in force against us as a belligerent power, and until conquered, it was in fact an existing operation; he would say nothing about its legality, but it was an existing fact and we had no power of enforcing the laws. When Mr. Yeaman desired further to know whether these people were now citizens of the United States or of an independent nation, and if the latter, where we derived the right and authority to wage war against them while we taxed them for the support of that war, Mr. Stevens evaded a reply, but said something vague about their having acquired the status of belligerents. Mr. Mallory then asked him with what propriety he could speak of the confederacy. It also figures as the diplomatic courier of the Richmond Government. these people were now citizens of the United cannot extend to them the reciprocal duly of

acquired belligerent rights, though they might have been continued since that period. These admissions on the part of Mr. Stevens are very significant, as showing the reasons why the Administration has been without any fixed policy; for, while its immediate supporters and representatives do not concur in their views and are as oppposite as the poles asunder, we cannot be surprised that the Exto-morrow, or that the emancipation proclamation, which last fall was regarded by the President as unworthy of serious consideration, should, in a few short weeks afterwards, have been deemed by him the only sovereign panacea for the ailments of the country. Mr. S holds that secession actually made the Southern Confederacy an independent nation, and he is prepared, in his efforts to suppress the revolution, to abrogate every constitutional provision which should govern the conduct of the war, but at the same time he would endeavor to execute the laws of the United States over insurrectionary territory and collect revenue and taxes therein as a war neasure in reference to conquered or subjugated provinces. Ilow different is the spirit now evinced by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means from the generous and patriotic feeling which seemed to animate him and nearly every other member of both llouses of Congress during the extra session of 1861, wherein they resolved, with not more than half a dozen dissenting voices, "that this war is not waged on their part with any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor surpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or estabshed institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Contitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these

objects are accomplished the war ought to

protection, the failure to do which Mr. S. had

argued absolved them from their allegiance.

Here again Mr. Stevens escaped by indirection,

implying that the crimes for which the rebels

could be punished were committed before they

New York Jan. 17 cease." If the few men a ho voted against A special to the Herald from Nashvide say the resolution couched in this Language were the resolution council in a language were a feeting and loveled with opprobrium as the sympathizers with rebellion or its covert aiders and sheeter at Galveston. The headful of Februl abettors, it is not now difficult to asserted to the communication of Col. sign a proper position to these who hold communication cannot be resumed for some

The wires between this place and Marfreesbravery for many hours against overwhelm ug the foundation of a separate government; who become the foundation of a separate government; who is the foundation of a separate government; which is th enemy. riments came into this city to day. An entire rebil regiment, numbering abou

> 5 miles beyond Murfreesboro.
>
> Gen. Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville with thirteen brigades from Lee's army.
>
> Reliable information has been received from cours that offers are being made by the reliable to the reliable els to cut off Rosecrans' supplies and retreat, ed then crash him. Gen. Longstreet will attack Rosecrans, it i suid, next week, with his entire force, which is thought to be 45,000 men. Gen. Roserrans is fully prepared for the enemy, but will not move upon him until certain expeditions effect, the destruction of a railroad and capture For-

rest and his men, or drive them off. Baltimone, Jan. 18.

Advices from Fortress Monroe up to yester-day state that Col. Ludlow, from City Point, says that all the commissioned officers of the United States captured after the 12th of Janu-ary will be handed over to the Governors of States when captured. He says it is highly From the very errors and excesses of the temporarily dominant party, a large majority of probable that all officers captured before the the loyal people have been instructed to cling There is a large number of the Murfreesboro prisoners now at Richmond. closer to the conservative principles of our

Naught so vile that on the earth doth live, it is to the earth some spend good doth give.

the wound to make a cure complete." If so,

officer named Wade, who left this city but a

mau named Buford, from Mississippi, were in

The currenterror that payments to the army

have been suspended requires correction. Nearly 4,000,000 have been paid within the

The Washington Intelligencer publishes eight colouns of the intercepted rebel despatches, being letters introductory to Mason and Slidell. The first is a letter from Secretary Benjamin, dated September last, exaggerating all rebel victories, and summing up the Federal losses to that time at 350,000.

post, notwithstanding the innocence to which he conceives himself subjected by the evident coolness of the British Secretary.

The second portion of this correspondence relates to Europe all the operations of the Confederate Treasnry and Navy Departments. Memminger explains the schemes devised for raising money in England for the transportation of cotton in the Confederate States, the modus operandi by which this cotton may be transmitted in British naval vessels from the blockaded ports, to be employed in England for war purchase, and payments received elucidation at the hands of the Confederate Secretary of Treasury, while the use to which a

retary of Treasury, while the use to which a portion of the funds is to be put finds explanation in the accompanying correspondence Mr. Mallory, Confederate Secretary of Navy The utility of iron-clad vessels and the means

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

[Note by the reporter of the Associated ress—The foregoing is to be received with

The same correspondent says the Vicksburg

McGiernand will be second in command. It forces will reach 100,000.

Memphis, Jan. 14.

Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:
The following despatch is just received:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,

Moj.-Gen. Grant, Commanding Department:
1 have the honor to report that the loress under my command attacked the post of Ar-

dition is being rapidly organized, and fernand will be second in command. The

battle-field.

have been suspended

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

constitution and to feel more confident that New York, Jan. 18. Richmond papers of the 16th contain tele-grams to the effect that all was quiet at Wil-mington on the 15th. All believed the Fedeany departure from the safe precedents and teachings of the past cau lead to nothing but anarchy, confusion, and bitteruess of spirit. It is, pernaps, as necessary that radicalism ral fleet and land forces were en route ther All non combitants are or-level to leave. Another force of from six to leu thousand is said to be advancing toward Kingston. The steamer Columbia had run the blockide out of a should carry out its folly to the 'top of its bent" as it is for skilful surgeons to "cut beyond Mr. Stevens has certainly accomplished his

DESTRUCTION OF STEAMERS ON THE CUMBER-EXECUTIVE MANSION.) EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1862.

Major General McClellan:
My Dear Sir: You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the army of the Potomac—yours to be down the Chesapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across the land to the terminus of the railroad on the Verk river—mine to move directly to. LAND .- Capt. J. H. Combs and Messrs, C. F. Hurley, John Crane, Hugh Acay, W. Lightner, B. Atkinson, W. Croney, and the entire on the York river—mine to move directly to a point on the railroad southeast of Manassas. If you will give me satisfactory answers to the following questions I shall gladly yield my plan to yours: First, Does not your plan in-volve a larger expenditure of time and money than mine? Second, Wherein is victory more certain by your plan than by mine? Third, Wherein is a victory more valuable by your lan than by mine? Fourth, In fact would break on the less valuable in this, that it would break or great line of the enemy's command, while to by the rebel battery. The gunboat, it is In case of a disaster would not a safe retreat be more difficult by your plan but the negroes from the boats were held by Yours truly, A. LINCOLN. the rebels and, in some instances, shot. An

New York, Jan. 17. The following particulars of the land attack of Galveston have not yet been published:
On the night of December 31st, a reconnoissance was made by Capt. Shreeve with twen-ty-five men, which resulted in the discovery of a large rebel cavalry force in the western part of the city. It will be borne in mind that a detachment of the 421 Massachusetts regint, which occupied Galveston, were sta lou a wharf in the eastern end of town-is, the point nearest the bar. Captain we at once posted his discovery to Col. Burrill by a messenger, when two platoons of twenty men each, under Captains Proctor and Sawage, were sout out. It was reported soon after that Captain Shreeve had been captured, but the plateons sent ou, met him and his command fallling back in good order.

About this time the Harriet Laue sent up signals which announced, 1st, the enemy approaching by water, and 2d, the enemy upproaching by land. Col. Burrill, being notification.

his battalion, all told, numbered less than 300 men under arms), and constructed barricades of barrels, logsheads, boards, and whatever else he could find, across the wharf, and whatever that the enemy in large numbers were crossing the bridge, and had already taken possession of the rear of the town in strong force. During the day the rebels brought light pieces of artillery concealed in loads of hay and fixed them in a warehouse about a quarter of a mile from the wharf, and when the flarriet Lane had tairly engaged, opened fire with these pieces on the union forces. The rebels plauted these gins for the purpose of obtaining an enfillating range on our men, but a kill damage of parties and barrieday the

feated their design.

Our soldiers fought bravely, and for four hours refused to yield to an overpowering force. The enemy was fairly repulsed twice, notwithstanding his artillery, while our troops had none; and notwithstanding he had ten to our one, full light of day came before the fight between them and our handful of sol-

London is not such as comports with the latter's sense of propricty, or with the expectations of Confederate authorities at Richmoud.
Mason is, however, complimented for his self-abnegation in consenting to remain at his post, notwithstanding the innocence to which he conceives himself subjected by the evident coolness of the British Secretary.

The second portion of this correspondence relates to Europe all the operations of the Confederate Treasnry and Navy Departments.

Memminger explains the schemes degised for the Union land force was quite small, probably not more than 4 killed and 20 wounded.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The following con tracts for army supplies were awarded vester

day by Capt. Symonds: Claypool & Floyd, Louisville, 1,500 bbls, \$13 73. J. B. Fenhy, St. Louis, 2,600 bbla, \$13-70. Playpeel & Fleyd, Lonisville, 2,600 bbla, \$13-70. Eli Johnson & Co., Ciucinuati, 500 bbla, \$13-75. A. S. White & Co., Inniviville, 199,000 fbs. 7.75c. Clarpeol & Floyd, Lamisville, 199,000 fbs. 7.75c. J. Peter & Go., houseville, 199,000 fbs. 7.95c. Eli Johnson & Co., Clarichmatic, 89,000 fbs. (old.), 6.35 Exces STULDERS.
F. Leih, Leuisville, Ed. 681, 5, 73, 100 Bs, 5, 80.
Eli Johnson & Co., Cincinnati, 50,000 Bs, 5, 80. Playpool & Floyd, Louisville, 50,000 fbs, 5.86 J. Pister & Po., Louisville, 50,000 fbs, 5.86 J. B. Feaby, St. Louis, 100,000 fbs, 5.98c. Wellich, Lukluz, & Co., Louisville, 23,000 lbs, 7,55c.

Wellich, Lukluz, & Co., Louisvill., 1,500 bbls, 85

J. A. Thompson, Edinburg, Ind., 750 bbls, 83

J. G. Wright, Madiscu, Ind., 1,600 bbls, 83

1,500 bbls, 85

1,500 b

Washington, Jan. 15.

The Honse Judiciary Committee lately made a highly important report in favor of adding a tenth Judge to the Supreme Beuch, so as to provide for the wants of the Pacific coast. Should such a Judge be appointed, he would, of course, be selected by President Lincoln, and we would thus gain another representative of liberal principles in the Supreme Court. One effect of the appointment of an additional Judge would be to require threefifths instead of a majority, as it is now, to reverse | Special Despatch to the Lonisville Jonnal.]
| NASHVILLE, Jan. 18. |
| A fleet of boats (twenty-five) arrived here, convoyed by two gunboats. |
| At Harpeth Shoals the boats Desmoines City, Science, and Freestone were fired into by the enemy, from the biuffs, with rifles. Three men on the latter were wounded. |
| A large mail has been received. |
| Boats laden with army supplies arrived on Wednesday. The rebels robbed the steamer llastings, containing wounded, of all her provisions, and stripped the wounded men of all their clothing. Tweed & Andrews, Cincinnall, 2,000 gallons, in hal arrels, 57c. Tweed & Andrews, Cincinnati, 8,000 gallons, in half arrels, 55c.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA, REDUCE, LESSON, AND EXPEL THE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE.

Island, says: "That twenty-seven years' experience with this medicine confirms his belief that in very few cases would the Physician's services be required if Brandreih's Pills were promptly used in the early visions, and stripped the wounded men of an their clothing.

New York, Jan. 18.

A special despatch to the Sunday Mercury says the Army of the Potomac is in motion, and a battle is raging. The crossing of the Rappahaunock was doubtless effected at Richard's Ford.

The special adds: From news received at stages of disease."

J. J. Coox, publisher of the Banner, at Bennington
Yt, asys: "Brandreth's Pills cured me of Dyspepsis
when every other means had fitled and I was actuall; Richard's Ford.

The special adds: From news received at the War Department it is thought that Gen. Burnside is by this time across the river, and the rebels are skedaddling inland. All the army officers in Washington have left for the battle field.

there is no surer purgstive; in smaller doses they act as a gentle stimuins, curing costiveness and purifying the blood. They are every day curing thousands who Principal Office 294 Canal at., Phila.
Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, Lonisville, and by
all respectable dealers.
jan15 cod&cow

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN INVALID.

S Published for the beneft and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Denny, de.; supplying at the same time the nearns of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through needical impostion and quackery. By enclosing a postical impostion and quackery. By enclosing a postical strength of the post SPERMATORRHEA CAN BE CURED.

under my command attacked the post of Ar-kansas to-day, hwing stormed the enemy's works. We took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000, tegether with all his stores. Bear Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, effectively and brilliantly co-operated in accomplishing this success.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND, Mej.-Gen, Commanding.

COMMERCIAL

VELKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOPISVILOR JOURNAL MONDAY, JAMERRY 19. gold were advanced to 1500 to \$4 cent promium to mand notes at 436 L. P. cent. There las been bu ettle change in the rates for effice, the buying pro-umining at 23:625 P cent premium, the selling pric ingin, at from 20 to 3 c pt cent. Southern current as advanced somewhat, our bankers buying the nof the old banks of Tennessee at 1562 cent discount of the old banks of th and other Southern bank noise at 21 % cent. There have been but few transactions in Easieru exchange he buying rate being been's guest decount and the cling rune par to 'a premium. The general market buring the week has been dull. One of the uset reparkable snows of the age fell on Wednesday u .h markable snows of the age fell on well solarly united thresholds have takining the depth of fully two feet in this latitude. The weather has become quite odd, and there is a prospect that the snow will remain upon the ground for a considerable time. The fall of snow was preceded by a general rain, which has seried swell all the Western streams. Last evening the s a depth of oline feet three inches in the canal, as he river was yet rising.

ad 25 February St. Arpus, Portrows, &c.—Sales of green apples 2 30 33 51 P bld. We quote potatows at \$1 75691 30 B bl. Sales of orions at \$20 2 25. BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter in demand at 1500.00 Western Reserve cheese firm at 11@11.1c.
BAGGING AND EDTE.—Sales bagging at 11%@12c and
open at 7c—sales of Maprilla at 150,00c.
BRANS.—Sales white begue at 2,000 H bushel, and

[Our quotations apply to wholesale transactions, an

Beeswax, &c.-Beeswax in good demand at 3000 20 nd gin engal sep-2c.
COAL-Pittsburg by the barge and heat-load hele th 150 lbc, and at retail at 2bc.

Corror, &c.—Raw cofton is firm, with light soless
for middling to good middling at 20,000. Batlag steady at 50c, Sales of G. W. steerings at 2bc,
this is an advance. Sales of cotton yarms at 37.5c,
and 35c for different numbers. Sales of cotton twine ul candlewick at 75c.

FLOUR AND BRAIN. - Market for flour better. che extra bramls at \$5 75666 00, and gihir grade a proportion. Wheat arrives slowly, with sales to the nills and for slapucut at two to \$1 for red and prime white. There is a good demand for corn and outs at 3605c for ear corn in bulk and 50 to 55c for outs. Sales torrley at \$1 15. FEATHERS—There is a good demand at sic.

FLAXSEED-Sales at the milts at \$1 so it bushel.
GROCERIES.-Market remains dult. We quote Lot anasugar iu blide at 11 5% 1205, vellow sugar in blil 25:6145c, and crushed, powdered, and granular dat 15:6155c. Plantation molasses held at 70:675c h bls and half bbls, and New York sympatise. Coffequiet al Si@33c for Rio. Sales of rice at a suspect by Hipes, &c.-We quote green at 5@%c, dry sa

d 15c, and city flint at 10c. We quote oak sole at 3200 to, hemlock 330037c, harness 38640c, skirling 42c, city calf at \$256.50 pt dozen, French \$25650, green hide 6667c, city cared 12615c, and filut 15615c. HEMF.—Light receipts, with sales of Kentucky a 85(093 B ton. Har-Sales of Ilmothy at \$13@11 % ton as to th nality.
Inon and Nails-The prices are unchanged. We

uoto stone-coal bar iron ai \$10055. Ten-peuny nils de by itte hundred kees, and 5½c at retail, and ther unambers in proportion. LINSERD CIL.—Sales from the mills at \$1.20 % Soar and Candles-The demand is fair. Sales family and No. 1 soap at 1/20 B B, and of German s at 5/266. Star candles legisc for light and he

24@We is bashel, which is a decline.

Tons co.—Liberal receipts and good demand. The sales of the week at life warehouse embraced 612 hhds against 7-2 hhds the previous week. We quote:

The sales of manufactured tolarco have t 75c to \$1 50. Wursky—Sales of raw on Saturday at 410

Wool.—Sales washed at 605.55c. PREIGHTS-Freights are plentiful and the rates at gh. We quote pound freights as follows: To Men this \$1 th 10s, to Henderson 2c, to Clin Innail 2c, o Pittsburg 2c, to Bowling Green \$1. No shipments have been made to Nashville or Bowling Green on pri vale account, but the nominal rate is \$1

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Block Murket-George M. Yager. Lau. sville, Jan. 17, loc.
The receipts and sales of lire stock at this yard dup

ly fair. Prices unchanged. CATTLE-There was a moderately fair supply of ca lo in the market the past week, and they were selling searly as fast as they came in, and a most many of the sest quality were bought by Government contractors and some for the Eastern markets. Only 25 head were left over lu the market nusold. The prices remai

lloss-The market was again well supplied with ogs, and a good many were bought by on kers f

There are none in at present. heep.... POTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

reck ending to-day has been very brisk.
Carren-A good supply was offered and sold as fa-) head to army contractors, and city butchers als

OTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

Total mais and bags ...

NEW YORK, Jan. 11

The term of a haveg i prisite riel

S-T-1860-X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. ed nature's great restorer. A de

county, Ky., and Mica Li-

In this city, on the 13th Inst., Sallis Waap, lafant aughler of James J. and Elizabeth Dougherty, aged On the 10th lust, of plenrisy, 2. D. Sweer, aged 43 years.

CBITCASY.

ied, after a brief illness, Tuesdar, Dec mb, at the restance of his con-in-law, les, Eq., Danrille, Ky., Il or William (Contentor of Kenneky. n the leath of this venerable man, Kepticky tone of her purse petuchs and most distingui-zens. The infrancties of advancing wars estimated in the annation theorem. He arrange for we setring the form of the control of the cont

ROBERT L.MAITLAND & CO., Commission Merchants AND BANKERS, 53 and 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Plac ROBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. WILLIAM WEIGHT. (as diswistly

Taken I'P as estrays by Valen-line king, at his place, on the Oukland Clankroad, in Jelierson county, Ky, tour Attest: JUS. CLEMENT, J. P. J U. Jan. 12, 1863.

"Marching Along," "Glory Hallelujah," "Viva l'America," and "Gay and Happy 250th Edition of the Golden Wreath. The sale of this book has never been equalled by any work of the kind. Think of 200,000 ce pies in the bands of as many families, and each of these averaging five

FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION. SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &C. THEIR RELATIVES AND HEIRS.

Price 35 cents, on receipt of which copies will bent post-yaid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publish

Pensions, Bountles, Buck Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c. Sent free on application. SOMES & BROWN, Solletors of Clubs, es. 2 Park Place, New York, & 476 Seventh stree Washington, D. C. 119 diskwii U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 16, 1803. Collector's Notice. HAVE ESTABLISHED THE CITY OF LOUIS VILLE and county of Jefferson as the First fliving a of the Third Collection District of the State of

[Democrat, Anzelger, and Volkel latt copy] RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, living in Buran comp y, Ky, 12 miles south of collegow, on the 5th day of November last, the following negrees, to-wit:

One boy, Dit K, shout 22 years of age, heavy built, about 5 feet sinches high, weighing 165 pounds, conperced, the strain retains a subscriber of the strain retains. in pail so that I got them.

JOHN W. BARR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHILE CONTINUE TO PRACTICE IN THE FED-oral and State Courts and gave prompt attention to all business confided to him. Office on Contro street.

HAY! HAY! : . . ! WE PO ER HAY PH WHEN WE

For Soldiers AT REDUCED PRICES.

American Watches for Americans!

THE AMERICAN WAT HIT OF NY VO I her have lately benced a new sty of Watch lesigned for Soldiers and others where watch at a moderate price. These will British and Swise mannafactur w; w i h ' try is flooded, and which were ne r ime when they were made, ing i . eest to this country became it is We offer to sell our Watch, which is of the BURGTANTIAL MASS FACTURE, AS 1 EATE BEE TIME-KEEPER, RUSS IN ST. 1 ing pattern, at as low a price at 1 he plate of every watch of this Efficience us , - I one of our trade-marks.

Sold by all respectable Wat h Doal is a 18 7 yal

Wholesale orders should be addressed to ROBBINS & APPLETON. Agents for the American Watch Company ji5 codia2m 183 BRUADWAY, N. Y.

UNITED STATES

WAR CLAIM & PENSION AGENCY 137 Main street, opposite the LOUISVILLE, KY. N. B. Printed Bianks on hand sait r hand f

H.W. WILKES, JR., MANUFACTURER AND DEALER No. 496 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE KY

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting. Rubber Packing, Rubber Hose, Bolting Cloth, Wove Wire Screen, Sheet Metals and Rivets. Lacing Leather, Wires (all Kinds), Carding Machines, Card Clothing, Cotton and Wool Cards.

Time the True Test-Experience the Best G AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY FOR COUGHS, UDLISS, CONSUMPTION, AND ALL PURMONABY COMPLAINTS.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam Has become the mest penniar need in ever put forth for the engage Comple. (Are not the engage Complete Comp DR. JAMES, RORNING OF JAMES

neons proved discuss, on the areas.

In the second of the

TARRANTS

Seltzer Aperient. This valuable and popular M -1 too his we will processed the most far rathe recommend thous of the Mexical Paragraps of a different control of the control o SALINE APERIENT.

EFFERVESCENT

It may be used with the best effect in Billions and Kehrlie Bilconnes, Castlvenc Sick Residuche, Numen, Com of Appe-tics, Indignation, Anidity of the Atom-ach, Terpidity of the Liver, fromin, Elemental Affections, tierar-el, Pice, And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cooling Aperion or Purgative is Required. It is particularly sciented to the wants of Traveller by Sea and Land. Residents in Hot C'males. Person of Sedentary Habits, Invalida, and Lonvalescent Captains of Vesch and Planters will find it a value ble addition to their Medical thesis.

It is in the frue of a Preder, car vally p q quebetled to the produce of the p

TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren st., NEW YORK.

And for mie by Druggists generally.

HOG CHOLERA! The Great Remedy of the Age,

KENTUCKY AND WESTERN CLAIMS AGENCY Washington, D. C.

did dewisten PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.

Agricultural.

WOOL GROWING AT THE WEST—GENERAL HINTE THEREON.—This branch of stock-grow-ing is receiving largely increased attention broughout our West in States; partly caused by the war and increased demand for wool, consequent and partly owing to the partial failure and low price of wheat, and to the fact that pork soils low compared with former years. In this increase of sheep, as we predicted in this journal three years ago, no bindecided in this journal three years ago, no new endering cause has been found, and no new endering cause has been found, and no new endering cause has been a semarkably wet one, and yet sheep, in larger numbers than ever before, have pastured the requirement J. E. Miller, countainling.

Lieutenaut J. E. Miller, commanding.

proprie in perfect health.

Many farmers, almost unacquainted with sheep and wool growing, have invested in flocks the past summer. The coming winter may prove a dear "experience school" to them, and cause them to wish their money back

In sheep growing, there are three distinct sources of profit sought, viz. increase of number by natural propagation, growth of increase in size and weight, and annual product of wool. The intening of sheep for multon extensively constitutes a branch of business by itself.

Itself.

The three objects above noted are the chief aim of Western sheep growers. The ewe used in breeding should possess, as nearly as possible, the points of excellence desired in the off-spring. They should at least be one year old, of good, strong constitution, and have air, exercise, and healthful diet. The lamb will thrive finely if the dam be strong, healthy, and a good breeder. Prairie storms are exceedingly severe on lambs, and they require good shelter, dry under foot. Those farmers who have discarded swine for sheep should bear in mind that a hog-reeve and shepherd are quite separate occupations. The hog, though native of a warm climate, will thrive if well fed without shelter; the sheep will sufthough native of a warm climate, with the fif well fed without shelter; the sheep will snf-fer far mare, and its increase frequently per-ish. The ewe, healthy, well fed, and shelter-ed, will generally realize the fond hopes of the d, will generally realize the fond hopes of the hepherd for increase. Growth afterward is natural, easy, and rapid. Good health is necessary, which requires dry pastures and proper out—subjects for study not easily exhausted. The annual product of wool depends much upon the health of the sheep, both for streugth and beauty of fibre, and also weight of fleece. The three sources of increase above named closely looked after, and there will be small plannes of failure in making wool or sheep chance of failure in making wool or sheep rowing a remunerative branch of Western subshandry. We have the summer ranguathout limit, and winter forage superior and more abundant than any other portion of the earth visited by us. Let it no longer be said the prairies are unenited to the production of sheep and wool.—Cleveland Wool Grower.

SINUP FROM THE CHINESE SUGAR-CANE -A SIRUP FROM THE CHINESE SUGAR-CANE—A convention of growers of the Chinese sugar-cane was held at Rockford, Ill., from the 3d to the 6th of December last. One hundred and fifty persons were in attendance, belonging mostly to Illinois, though Indiana, lowa, and Wisconsin were represented. Discussions were had in regard to the modes of cultivating the cane, the varities to be preferred, the modes of manufacturing the sirup, sugar, &c. These discussions, as reported by the Prairie Farmer, are very interesting, and show that the production of sirup from the Chinese sugar-cane has already become a very important business in several of the Western States. According to the statements of numerous exhibitors of to the statements of numerous exhibitors of samples of sirup, it can be produced at a cost of from eight to fifteen cents per gallon. The committee appointed to examine sirup and sagar made a report from which we take the

following paragraph:

"From the good samples they set aside wenty-even as ranking first among those exhibited; as a matter of course there are among this lot some of superior excellence and purity. but they are so numerons that your committee cuncluded to designate no one as worthy the claim of superior excellence. Certain it is that, judging from the samples, great advancements have been made within the past year in the manufacture of sirups; and with the necessary care and attention to the subject of manufacture, as brought before the convention will caushle almost any one to manufaction, will enable almost any one to manufac-ture a very palatable article. How far it will be ! racticable to manufacture for sale and ex-port, e.ery one should be his own judge."

The committee make favorable mention of

nion. The production from the yellow Imphee, or African cane, has more frequently resulted in crystallization than any other. This variety is also greatly desired on account of its habit of early maturing. Of the different kinds of Chinese cane known in this connerty, the committee infer, from all the informative, the committee infer, from all the informative the seriest varieties, nor yet the largest and later sorts, but a medium between these two ex-

A, but a medium between these and mes, is most desirable."

A resolution was subsequently adopted by a convention, stating that there are but ree kinds of cane which should be cultisated in this country, viz., the Chinese (sorhum) having black seeds, the African (implee), and the Otabeitan, lately introduced.

Boston Cultivator.

Mixed Chors.—Any kind of vegetables, as beans, peas, or vetches, if sown in conjunction with some kinds of grain, spring rye, barley, or oats, will yield a far more abundant crop than if the two were sown separately. It has long been known that legnminons plants, when sown among grain on a soil which is so dry that they could not have produced a crop planted by themselves, will yield well with an apparent diminution of the crop of grain. Thus, according to the experience of a majority of agriculturiest, wheat, intermingled with rye, may succeed on land which cannot be made to bear wheat alone; and, when sown in this way, the wheat crops are MIXED CROPS .- Any kind of vegetables, as when sown in this way, the wheat crops are mer than they would be in places where they an be cultivated without any other grain. This admixture of wheat and rye also succeeds

This admixture of wheat and rye also succeeds when sown upon wheat stubble, where every one knows from experience that wheat will not thrive alone, even when the soil is otherwise perfectly adapted to its growth. Experience likewise confirms the hypothesis that by means of some intermediate crop of some other nature, that true proportion of the elementary substances which are suitable to one species of grain may be re-established. Wheat sown after barley does not thrive well, nuless the soil was so excessively rich that It needed the preliminary crop to render it snitable for the bold was so excessively from that it needed the preliminary crop to render it snitable for wheat. Rye sown after rye succeeds better, but were then the produce in grain is consid-erably diminished.

But if a crop of those plants, which belong

the class diadelphia, as peas, beaus, or clover, be interposed, then the second crop of any rariety of grain will turn out well; and if the peas, beans, or clover, are cut while green, or if the second cutting of the clover be ploughed in, there is every probability that the second crop of grain will surpass the first.

There's Principles Agriculture.

Theer's Principles Agriculture.

A PRODUCTIVE DAIMY.—We have more than once had occasion to notice the products of the dairy farm of the Hon. Z. Pratt, of Prattwille, Greene county, N. Y. We have received a copy of a statement, furnished by him for the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society, comprising the statistics of the farm for the year 1862, from which it appears that the number of cows kept was sixty-fonr; that the average quantity of milk for each cow per day, for eight mouths, was a fraction over two gallons, or eight wine quarte; that the average quantity of butter tor each cow, for the season, was 223 pounds; that the average quantity of milk required for a pound of butter was 19 7-10 pounds, or about 10 quarts; was 19 7-10 pounds, or about 10 quarts; at pork, equal to an average of 144 pounds each cow, was sold; that the butter sold for enty-six cents per pound, and the pork for re cents—making the income for each cow, r butter \$57 98, for pork \$7 20, equal to 5 18. From a paragraph in the Prattsville was of December 10th, it appears that the litter was all sold in one lot at the close of the ratter was all sold in one lot at the close of the meason. It says: "Five wagon loads of butter, containing in all 100 firkins, passed our thice yesterday, being the produce of Colonel Tratt's dairy farm." An average of 223 pounds of butter per cow for a year, in a herd of sixy-four cows, is an extraordinary yield, and we do not know that it has been equalled, for to large a herd, in this country. The price the putter brought is evidence of its superior quality. Mr. Pratt thinks his farm has afforded a not income for the year, after deducting ed a net income for the year, after deducting 7 per cent interest on the investment (\$19,000), of \$1,526 77.—Boston Cultivator.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The Post has the following special:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Our blockading fleet has just captured some very important despatches from Jeff Davis and his Secretary of State to Mason, Slidell, and others in Enrope. These despatches give many important facts in regard to the condition of the rebels. They give the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief, either from Europe or by dividing the free States and paralyzing the efforts of the Government, they must give up their bad cause for lost. These despatches arrived here yesterday. They were put up in a tin box loaded with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency, but our sallors were to a price of the contract of end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency, out our sailors were too quick.

CASUALTIES IN THE LEGION. EADQ'ES LOUISVILLU LEGION STR KY. VOL. INF., CAMP NEAR MURICIPEBRORO, Jan. 8, 1863. I herewith send you for publication a list of kille connded, and missing, in the late buttle near Mu recessors of this regiment:

Lieut.-Col. William W. Berry, commanding regtment, wounded in the wist.
Mayor John L. Treanor, wounded in feet and thigh not taken arbsener. Lient. Thomas Foreman, commanding.

Wonaded—First Serg't James F. Unllen, lu knee;
serg't Faul Chutton, in thigh; Corporal Beng, D. Eddill, in arm; Robert Congrive, wennded and taken
prisoner; Wu. W. Cassaday, lu leg; Redeert Johnson,
in hand; Thomas Lodiers, lu linj. Jereminh McCormack, in bip; Patrick Vale, in hip. Patrick Carney,
taken arisoner.

Killest-John W. Sutton.

Wounded-Jos. Ceston, in arm; Jas. Nocoran, in arm;
lex. Mullen, in leg; Wm. Siewart, in hip; Thomasintra, hand, John Metz, hip.

Mismay Hohert Bestly, Peter Sutton, Wm. Redicka,

Cantain Asash H. Speed, contrast Killed -Henry Miller and Mike Conley.
Wonderd-Capt. Asaph II. Speed, in abdonen; Color ergeant William Shaw, in audonon; torporal John rown, in hinch; Thomas Sly, in arm; Jacob Harber, hand; John Cronin, In neck; Lewis Sergeani, in and

Lieutenaut J. E. Miller, commanding.

Killed -Sergeant Elijah Tansill, Corporal Brvan
rew, Corporal Patrick Burko, Arthur Graham, Geo.

feifer, and Conrad Branner.

Romuster-Playah Ward, in the atomach; Austin D.

weeney, both fright; Patrick Gilligan, in the log;
eu, Patrick, in Isoli 1985; John Mottermack, lu the
nigh, John Mannion, in knee; Michael Keenan, in
g; Francie M. Tinker, in Eace and leg; Sabustian
litle, in leg; James Poneily, In shoulder.

Killed -Corporai Adam Newkirk, John Gottschauck Killed Corporal Anam Several Proceedings of the Corporal Seamerister.

Bonaded - First Lieut. Frank Dissell, in abdomen; Sorgeant Fred. Knoener. In Soit; Corporal Barnhardt Seimer, in shoulder, Jacob Arent, in foot; Barnhardt Kiel, in ankle; Philip Schneider, in slide.

Maning - Pamideeu Kanter, Philip Klein, Joseph Stoltz, Wm. Strauch, Victor Zimlich.

Capt. John Lucas, commanding. Wossded-First Lieut, Wm. H. Powell, in shoubler; Oliver H. Johnsou, in leg; Albert H. Laycock, in neck; Andrew J. Smith, in leg; John Stratton, in leg; Wn. Snapp, in both legs, since died.

Manny-James H. Hughes, Matthew Muichler, Jno. 21, Worley; Jacob Manger, taken prisoner.

CHMPANT G. Compant G.

Capt. John M. Huston, commanding.

Killed—Corporal John Lacy and Michael Failon.

Wornsied—Martin Brophy, in hand; Francis Shaffer
in lack; Benj. Couklin, in leg; August Bepoit, In
neck; Ban'l Duna, in thigh; Thos. Fetrar, in short
der; Thos. White, in leg; corporal Waiter Lacy, It
thigh; corporal Wan. Shoemakor, in thigh; copora
Chas. Anderson, in thigh.

Missing—Thos. Burks.

Capt. Charles L. Thomasson, commanding.

Killed—Copperals War, Summers and Jas. McDonaid.

Woonded—Corporal John Hoffman, In hand; Squite
Calile. In hand; Anione Bessinger, in arm; Charles
Fleckhammer, in shoulder; Win. Factor, in hip: Goo,
Halterlaum, in thigh, dangerously; Frederick Jones
In arkle; Frank Kielighe, in part unknown; Thomas
McNickell. in arm; Wm. Shenrer, in high; Andrew
II. Ward, in wrist; Jas. P. Williams, in atm.

Missing—Harrison Summers and Fred. Bruner.

Capt. Alex. B. Ferguson, commanding.

Killed—Oapt. Alex. B. Perguson and Corporal John
Missoc. COMPANY H.

COMPANT K. Capt. John P. Hirrley, commanding.

Wounded—Liout. John D. Sheppard, in left breast;
Corporal Theodore Moneypenny, in leg; Curporal Elisha Chandler, in leg; Thomas Egan, tu bip; James R.
Carter, in loth legs; Michael Counor, in arm; John
Gately, in head and Jack; Wm B. Rose, in back;
Nichael Higgins, in high.

Missing—John A. Dinalvo, deserted from cowardice;
Thomas J. Craddock. Capt. John P. Hnrley, com

Kilied, 19; Wounded, 81; Missing, 26; Total, 125. ED. W. JOHNSTONE, Adjutant Louisville Legion, 5th Ky. Vel. Inf.

JEFF DAVIS'S PROCLAMATION AND BRAGG'S ORDER—A COUNTERBLAST FROM GEN. ROSE-CRAINS.—On the 11th of December, 1862, Gen. Bragg published the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,] Headouarters Army of Tennessee, Murfreesboro, Dec. 11, 1862.

General: In your letter of the 4th inst., you express your abhorrence of the system of harrassing and arresting non-combatants. In a previous letter, I have intimated my entire concurrence in these views, and nothing shall swerve me from a faithful observance of a policy which is dictated by every proper sentiment. I am credibly informed, however, that on the very day on which your communication. on the very day on which your communica-tion was written, a number of citizens of Ten-nessee, charged only with political offences or proclivities, were arrested and imprisoned in proclivities, were arrested and imprisoned in the penitentiary at Nashville. It is of little moment to me whether this was done by your immediate order or by your subordinates, for whose conduct yon are responsible, and I hereby notify you that I shall enforce rigid and unyielding retaliation against the com-missioned officers who may fall into my hands until this violation of good faith shall be cor-rected in deeds as well as words.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.
Major-Gen. ROSECAANS, Commanding U. S Nashville, Tenn.

forces, Nashville, Tenn.

Now the impndence of this order can be properly estimated only when we consider the fact that for more than one year the most respectable citizens of this State, some of them old soldiers in the campaigns of Gen. Jackson numbering more than two hundred, have been confined in the loathsome jails of Tnecaloose, not for the commission of any crime, but solely because they remained loyel to the Union when their incarcerators turned traitors. Hundreds of others were confined, on the same charge, in the jails of Mobile, Richmond, and Madisson. These facts have been announced to the world repeatedly, and we announce them

world repeatedly, and we announce them again only because it is an extraordinary oc-casion. In view of these facts, the order of Bragg's, given at the head of this article, is

Bragg's, given at the head of this article, is the climax of impudence and andacity.

But again: On the 23d of December, 1862, Jeff Davis issued a retoliatory proclamation against General Butler, in which he declared that that officer was a felon, and that "no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, should be released on parole, before exchange, until Butler should have met the punishment due to his crime." The reasons assigned for this step are a strange tissue of exaggerations, falsehoods, and absurdities. Now, what shall be done with such enemies, who are so lofty in words and so base in action? The question has been most admirably answered in the following order of General Rosecrans:

Rosecrans:

Headquarvers Dep't of the Cumeraland, Mustrelesson, January 6, 1803.

General Order, No.—.

The General Commanding is pained to inform the commissioned officers of the Confederate army taken prisoners by the forces under his command, that, owing to the barbarons measures announced by President Davis in his recent proclamation denying paroles to our officers, he will be obliged to treat them in like manner. It is a matter of regret to him that the rigor appears to be necessary; he trusts that such remonstrances as may be made in the name of Justice, humanity, and divilization will reach the Confederate authorities as will induce them to pursue a different conrise, and thereby enable them to accord to their officers their privileges, which he is always pleased to extend to brave men, even though fighting for a cause which he considers hostile to our nation and disastrous to human freedom.

considers hostile to our nation and disastrous to human freedom.

By command of GEN. ROSECRANS.
C. GODDARD, A. A. A. G.
In accordance with the preceding order, the Confederate officers taken prisoners at the battle of Stone's river, the other day, and who had been released here on parole, with the freedom of the city, until an exchange could be effected, were the other day sent off to Alton, Illinois, to be kept in close confinement. The prisoners went away, doubtless, wafting back many a hearty curse upon the head of that thorough-bred brute, Bragg.

Nashville Union.

Bostox, Jan. 13.

Gen. Butler had an enthusiastic reception here to-day. He was escorted to Faneuil Hall, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The Hall was decorated for the occasion, the panels of the galleries bearing the names of cities and battles made fanons by his deeds. When Gen. Butler entered the Hall he was enthusiastically greeted by the swellings. when Gen. Butler entered the llall he was enthusiastically greeted by the waving of bandkerchiefs and cheers. Major Lincoln introduced Gen. Butler, and alluded to the rebels having offered \$50,000 for his head. Immense applause followed this introduction. General Butler spoke with great feeling, and and when the Government said the word he was ready to go North, South, East, or West. In his judgment we have exhausted conciliation, and there should be no peace, nor could there be, until the rebels were content to receive it as a part of the Union. ceive it as a part of the Union.

The War Department was introducing free labor at the South, whereby labor would become honorable, and by which more abundant crops of cotton could be raised with profit

and less cost than by slave labor. Cotton could be raised at a profit for less than ten cents per pound. Gen. Butler concluded by presenting to the Mayor an elegant Confederate flag, taken from the City IIall at New Orleans. This flag he gave to Boston, not as a trophy, but as a memento of the evils of secession.

memento of the evils of secession.

A public dinner was tendered to Gen. Butler, but he declined it.

Washington, Jan. 12.

The Passaic and Montank, at Beaufort, are all well. The former was not disabled. Professional men are highly pleased with the seagoing qualities of the new Monitors, and see nothing to be improved except a further strengthening of the sections.

New York, Jan. 13.

New York, Jan. 13.
The iron-clad battery, W. E. Hawkin, Capt.
Rodgers, left the Navy Yard Saturday on her
official trial trip, under the auspices of the
Government. She steamed up the river as far as the pelisades, making over seven knots on Ihe way. Nine shots were fired, which demonstrated the success of the entire arrangements; a success which is said to be the most gratifying yet experienced. She will sail this evenling or to-morrow morning, in company with the Nabant and Convoys, to join the other portion of the fleet.

STAFFORD COURTHOUSE, Jan. 11.
A force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be lampton's command, has been hovering on llampton's command, has been hovering on our right flank for some days. Our cavalry pickets at Stafford's store were fired upon and two men killed. Our scouts have been fired upon repeatedly, and one of them died to-day from injuries received in this way. Presuming that this cavalry was supported by a larger force, Col. Tenringe went out night before last with a torce of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, advancing by different roads. He reached Catlett's station yesterday, where he encountered and drove a company of from 50 to 70 rebel cavalry. He ascertained satisfactorily that there is no rebel force except roving hands of cavalry on this side of the Rappahannock. His cavalry marched 80 and his infantry about 60 miles, returning last evening. St. Louis, Jan. 12.

ST. Louis, Jan. 12.

Late last night Gen. Curtis received despatcles from Col. Crabb, commanding at Springfield, that the rebels were repulsed at every advance on that place and that we hold Our loss is 17 killed, and the number wound-

ed is not known. We buried 35 rebels, and many more were taken off the field. They left a large number wounded on our hands. There was but little of the town destroyed, od that was done by our troops.

OFF MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER, Jan 3,)

The expedition against Vicksburg was andoned yesterday safely; a single attack by the enemy was repulsed by our gunboats. The Yazoo is abandoned as a base of operations, the enemy being impregnable in the front. There has been no fighting since the front. There has been no fighting since last Monday.

Nothing has been heard of Banks or Far-

gnt. Gen. McClernand arrived here on Thursday night, and the army is now on transpor day night, and the army is now on transports at Milliken's Bend.

No further developments have been made of the movements of Gens. Pemberton and Price at Yicksburg. The enemy was to the number of 6,000 men, 160 guns in their batteries, besides their field artillery.

Our losses in the Yazeo will amount to 2,500 or 3,000. The loss of the enemy is unknown. It has been raining here incessantly for the past thirty-six hours, causing a heavy rise in the Mississiph.

the Mississippl.

At a council of war held on board the Tigress, General McClernand's headquarters, on Sunday, at which Commodore Porter, Gens. Sherman and McClernand, and other officers vere present, it was determined that it would be folly to make any further attack on Vicke-burg with the present force; that the enemy eccived their reinforcements too rapidly, and that there was no prospect of our side receiving reinforcements; therefore it was deemed expedient to abandon the attack. The following day both fleets got under way. There was no coal for the gunboats, and they were unable to raise steam. There was a flood in the river to raise steam. There was a flood in the rive at the time. The transports took the gunboat in low and moved slowly along. The advance arrived here last evening, and met coal going down. There was considerable excitement a oth of the Arkansas The ram Pontchar. train is down the river, and the gunboats and rams are waiting for her.

Washington, Jan. 42.

The following despatch has been received at St. Louis, Jan. 11.

To General Halleck: To General Halleck:

I have good news from Springfield. Our troops have repulsed the rebels, and we hold the place. The rebels are retreating. I have three columns moving towards them. The troops, including the eurolled militia, behaved

(Signed) S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 12.

The Richmond Enquirer of to-day contains

J. II. Seddon, Secretary of War:
From the latest information, I am satisfied that the enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only seven gunboats between the mouth of the river and Milliken's Bend. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger. We in-PEMBERTON.

Lientenant-General. Charleston, Jan. 11.—Late advices from San Antonia, Texas, state that the express from Brownsville had brought information that 4,000 French transports have landed at Mata-moras and taken possession of the city. The railroad bridge over the Neuse river has

The Virginia soldiers in the hospitals are suffering for want of clothing and blankets, while those from other States are supplied. The Enquirer calls on the men and women of Virginia to furnish the necessary articles. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.

gunboat Merrimac, now lying under the guns of Fort Darling, having gone below the block-ade cannot return on account of the low At Newbern on Wednesday there were fifty five Yankee transports. The force there

includes the commands of three Maj.-Generals, which gives a force of 55,000. There is a attack is meditated on Wilmington an Goldsboro.

Ilarmisburg, Pa., Jan. 12.

Ilarrisburg, Pa., Jan. 12.

A resolution was presented in the Senate this afternoon stating that in consequence of numerons inflammatory articles having lately appeared, and that danger of violence was to be apprehended in the election of U. S. Senator, the Senate adjourned on Wednesday morning. The resolution passed the first reading by a strict party vote, and was laid over till to-morrow morning. Should it pass previous to 12 o'clock, an election can't take place, and the position remains vacant for one place, and the position remains vacant for one year. Great excitement prevails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12. Resolutions Indorsing the emancipation proclamation, after an extended debate, were passed—eight Senators and eleven Assembly men opposing them.

The coinage at the branch mint at San Francisco, for the past year, amounted to the sum of \$18,000,000. sum of \$18,000,000.

A naval officer states, from information in his possession, that he believes the pirate Ala-bama has gone or will go to the Eastern Hem-

isphere.
Com. Semmes is known to have contempla ted a cruise on the coasts of Africa and South-

A Fort Monroe correspondent states that the rebels are suffering seriously by the destruction of the railroad at Goldsboro.

They have sent numbers of negroes to repair the track protected by a large force under Gen. Evans.

Gen. Foster has been heavily reinforced and is determined to keep railroad communication severed between Richmond and the Gulf States. It is generally conceded that the large theet at Newbern is designed for the authors of

Wilmington.

The flerald publishes a series of resolutions by the flerald publishes a series of resolutions. Wilmington.

The flerald publishes a series of resolutions which it says were adopted unanimously by the Republican members of the Senate.

First. States that the only course to preserve the national existence is a vigorous

Second. The President should be aided by the Cabinet, agreeing with him in the policy and the principles of this state of things. We, the people, do not believe it exists, therefore changes should be made to secure this unity. Third. The Cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen, who give cordial, resolute, and nuwavering support to the princicles and the purposes first stated.

Fourth, It is nuwise and unsafe to commit the direction, conduct, and execution of any military operation or separate command or

military operation or separate command o enterprise to any who is not a cordial believer and supporter of the principles and the pur-poses above stated. Here follows the names of twenty-six Sena-

tors.

The resolutions were presented by a committe of nine to the President, and await the action of the Executive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.
Richmond papers of Friday are at hand.

Richmond papers of Friday are at hand.
The Dispatch says that the only force Gen.
Carter had to contend with in his recent raid
into East Tennessee was one hundred and
'twenty men at Carter's Depot.
A gentleman from Vicksburg Informs the
Petersburg Express that the troops at Vicksburg have the utmost confidence in their leaders, and the latter feel amply able to resist any
attack.

The Dispatch has the following: "General Bragg left Murtreesboro because the whole country was exhausted of supplies for man and beast. At Tullahoma supplies are ample, water good, and the topography of the country more favorable to a successful defence than at almost any other point in Middle Tennessee."

see."
The Vicksburg Whig, of the 27th ult., claims that every advance of the enemy, has been promptly and effectually repulsed. The Whig says the most signal success was obtained at Willow Bayou, when 2,800 rebel soldiers engaged and whipped 8,000 Federals; killing 200, centuring 300 prisoners and five stand of colgaged and whipped 8,000 Federals; killing 200, capturing 300 prisoners, and five stand of colors. The Federals made three desperate charges, in each of which they were repulsed. The Whig says: "On the third charge our men opened a deadly volley upon them, with snch stinging effect that the Yankees fell back in disorder and confusion, when our men leaped over their breastworks and charged the enemy capturing five stand of colors, and routing them completely.

"The coemy was signally defeated; and after they had retired, a flag of truce was sent in, asking permission to bury their dead."

The Dispatch says this was a most glorious and decisive victory, fought, as it was, by a force of one rebel to three Federals. force of one rebel to three Federals.

The National Intelligencer has another caustic editorial, the reverse of complimentary to our military authorities. That paper insinuates that there seems wanting a plan of a campaign for the Army of the Potomac, and gravely expresses its gratification that the "Onward to Richmond" cry, which so perturbed the Government until McClellan had been displaced for inactivity, has entirely ceased to disturb the equanimity of the Administration.

La This very remarkable poem was dis-JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 12.
A bill passed making Treasury notes postal currency, receivable for taxes for a period of ributed on the first day of the year by the carriers of the Louisville Journal:

For the same awful and portentous shadov That overcast the pirth,

That overcast the curth, And smote the land last year with desidation, Still darkens every hontth.

And the carrier hears Beethoven's mighly dead

merch
Come up from every mort,
And he hears and feels it breathing in his bosom
And beating in his heart.

And lo-day, like a scarred and weather beateu Again he romes alpug, To teli the story of the Old Year's struggles, In another New Year's cong.

And the song le his, but not so with the story; For the story, you must know, Was told in prose to A-vistant-Surgeon Austin, ily a soldler of Shiltoh;

By Robert Burton, who was brought up on the Adams With his death, would be his side; And who told the story to the Assistant-Surgeon On the same night that he died:

But the singer fecis it will better suit the bailed, If all should deem it right, To sing the story as it what it speaks of Had happened but last night.

Come a little nearer, Decior-Thank you! let n

take the cup! Drawyour chair up—drawit closer—just another tillie sup!— May be you may think I'm betlet, but I'm preliy well

"Feel my puise, sir, if you want to, but it is no nee to

"Never say that," said the surgeon, as he smothered flown a sigh.
"It will never do, oid romrade, for a soldier to say

What you may will make no difference, Doctor, whom you come to die.

please to stay: ere is something I must full you, and you won' have long to stay!

eter, did you say I fainted ?-bat it couldn't have

"You may hink it all defusion—all the sickness of the brain— If you do you are misiaken, and misiaken to my pain; For upon my dylag honer, ad I hope to live again, I have just been back to Sigliob and all over if again!

"This is all that I remember; the last time the

"Then I thought, who could have called no so dis-tincity and so haw.—
It can't be the Lighter, enrety, he could not have

spoken so, And I tried to answer, 'Here sir!' but I couldn't make

For I couldn't move a muscie, and I couldn't make it

"Then I thought, li's all a nightmare—all a humbing and a bore! It is just another gropecine, and II wou't come any more; But It came, sir, notwithstanding, just line same words as before

ns before ORDERLT-SEGGEANT-ROBERT-BURTON! more distinct iy ihan before!

That is all that I remember till a sudden burst o

and I stood beside the River, where we stood that

'Doctor Ausiin |--whisi day is this?''-''It is Wednes-day night, you knew; 'Yes! To-morrow will be New Year's, and a right good thus below! 'What time is it, Doctor Austin!''-''Nearly Iwelve:''-''Then dan'i you go! Can it be that all this happened-all thie-nol an hour

rebellions host,
And where Webster semicircled his last guns upon
the reast

"And the whole field lay before me, all descried far and wide—
There was where they feil on Prentiss—there McCler-nand met the tide;
There was where stern Sherman rallied, and where Haribut's heroce died—
Lower down, where Wallace charged them, and kept charging till he died!

of the consiste kinds of the consiste kinds of the consiste kinds of the consiste kinds of the consistence o

doad.
To the Heaven of the heavens tifted up lie mighty head!
Till the Stars and Stripes of Heaven all scemed waving from lie head!

infinited
And I knew no mortal mason could have built a shaft
so bright;
For It showe like solid cunshine; and a Winding Stair
of Light
Wound around it and around it till it wound clear out

And, behold, as I approached it with a rapt and day

I advanced-thal sentry, Doctor, was Eitjah Builar

First of all to fail on Monday, after we had formed the

'And the next thing I remember, you were sitting

there, and I— octor! it is hard to leave you—Hark! God biess you ail! Good bye! octor! blease to give my manket and my knapsack, when I die,

"Tell him his oid father biessed him as he never did

And to carry that old musket—Hark i a knockis at the

Jasper Hutchison, co. A-appointed Sergeani in the army before he fell; Sergeant Botts, co. W. Smith, private, co. II; Nicholas Korreli, who Jones, co. F.

W. G. Holden, co. C; shot through calf of left is

Sherrlil, Firet Sergeaut, co. A; flesh won

omitier.
Reuben Hamer, First Sergeant, co. D; wound severe
David Evana, co. K; left ankle.
J. R. Postarn; wounded in both legs.
John Wilson, co. D; wounded in temple.
Jauce McKee, co. D; wounded in the hand.
Lewis Miller, Sergeaut, co. E; wound in ieft side
ight.

'. A. Black, co. I : ieft eibow, by a mn i ball, slight.

A. Sponcer, First Sergeant, co. K; fiesh wound in

And the same old natritation came again with

two years. Springfieln, Jan. 12. THE OLD SERGEANT. W. A. Richardson was elected Senator to-day. The vote stood—Kichardson 66, Gov. Yates 37. The carrier cannot sing (e-siny the ballads With which he used to get, thyuning the grand-rounds of the happy New-Years That are now beneath the stace:

New York, Jan. 13. A special despatch of the 12th from the Headquarters of the Army states that a full bri-gade of the enemy, previously visible upon the hills directly south of Sumner's headquarters, were, yesterday, after the storm of Saturday, indiscoverable. During the forenoon, tents hay upon the ground, and smouldering camp fires indicated that the enemy had left their

position early before day.

Later in the day wagons came and gathered the tents and moved off upon the telegraph road southward. New tents were observed to-day between south and 30 degrees west of south but no increase of camp fires observed. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) Gov. Letcher, in response to a requisition by President Davis, has by proclamation called out the militia in the counties bordering on the North Carolina line to aid in repelling any

invasion in that direction. They are to ren-dezvous at Petersburg. A camp of instruction is to be established there. The Tredegar Iron Works advertise for 500 negroes for the ensuing year, to be employed at the blast furnaces and at the coal mines on

at the blast furnaces and at the coal mines on the James river.

The Whig says the Murfreesboro prisoners are to be sent to Richmond, the Yankee Gov-ernment having refused to receive them nn-less their officers are also paroled. The latter, some two hundred in number, will be held in confinement in accordance with the President's proclamation until Gen. Butler shall have been delivered up for numburent and the man redelivered up for punishment and the men re-tained until the abolition magnates consent to

"Docior, what has been the matter?" "You were very faint they say; You must try to get to eleep now." "Docior, have I been away?" "No, my cenerable comrade." "Docior, will you please to stay! There is something I must toll you, and you won'! NASHVILLE, Jan. 13 The Confederates have destroyed the steamer Charter, sixteen miles down the river, loaded with commissary and quartermaster's stores, and captured sixteen men.

Five bundred of Wheeler's rebel cavalry, with a section of a battery, are encamped on Hardin pike, twelve miles from here. Gen. Mitchell ordered Stanley to pursue them. There has been skirmishing all day, and the nemy are retreating toward Harpeth Shoals I've this very night been back there—on the old field of Shitohi

CAIRO, Jan. 13. Carro, Jan. 13.

Passengers from Memphis report that Porter's squadron had arrived at the mouth of White river, and that part of it commenced o ascend that stream, accompanied by a heavy and force under Gen. McClernand. Gen. Grant had arrived at Memphis.
If only Springs is reported almost consumed, he railroad there is torn up and the rails "This is all that I remained.

Lighter came,
And the lights had all been lowered, and the noises much the same.

He had not been gone five minutes before something called the maxt-Robert-Buraton!"—just that way it called my name.

brought to Memphis. PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.

The Bulletin of this city publishes a letter from the blockading squadron off Charleston, dated the 4th, announcing the capture of a rebel boat with a Major and important described for the square of the

spatches for Europe.

HARRISDERG, Jan. 13.

At noon to-day the Senate and House met in joint session, and upon the first ballot Hon. Chas. R. Bnckolen was elected United States cnator in place of David Wilmot by two PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 13.

A special despatch from Augusts says the Hon. L. M. Morrill was elected United States Senator to-day by a vote in the Honse of 95 against 44, and in the Senate by a vote of 25 BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.

Binghampton, N. Y., Jan. 13.

A very mournful catastrophe occurred at
Harpersville, Broome county, yesterday. A
pleasure party, consisting of thirty-seven ladies and gentlemen, were skating on a pond
in that vicinity, when the ice gave way and
twenty-seven of them were drowned.

New York, Jan. 14.

power,
And I heard a bugie sounding as from Heaven or a
Tower;
And the came mysicrious Voice said: Tits—The elevExt nots!
(TRUELLY NERGYANT—HOBERT BURTON—IT IS THE ELEVEXTH NOUS! New York, Jan. 14.

A special despatch says that letters from Illinois state that the rebels are liberal in their offers to the West of free navigation, free trade, and freedom from taxation if she will join the South. oin the South.
The West as yet replies to this by sending 30,000 of her choicest sons to open the navi-gation of the Mississippi by force of arms.

Members of Congress from West of the Wa-bash declared yesterday and to-day that a ship canal between the great Lakes and the Mis-sissippi is a political as well as a millitary ne-There were still the two log-houses, just the same, or else their ghost—
And the same oid transport came and took me over—
or its ghost!

They insist on it that there is a deep-laid, wide-spread scheme to detach the Northwest from the Union, and that it may succeed un less provision is made for getting the grain of the valley to the seaboard at rates of transpor-tation that shall not eat up its value.

On the 8th leat., by Rev. C. L. Dauberl, at St. Pani'. (German) church, Mr. Chables L. Guerner, of Alie gheny City, Pa., and Miss Bettle Daubert, of Louis ville, Ky.

On the 9th ipst., G. D. PRENTICE, son of Dr. W. A. d Elizabeth Hundley, aged 3 years and 3 mouth On Salurday evening, Jan. 3d, at his residence nes In this city, on Monday, Jan. 12, HENET DIERKER

On the 8th inet., Willie Hoon, in his 18th year as accidentally shot and killed by one of his schoolates, at St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Ky. In this city, on the morning of the 13th, Claas, daughter of Heury and Mary Faxon, agod 4 years.

At the residence of the faiter, in Campbellarfile, Ky, January sth, 1853, after a long flineas, Thomas E. Culvin, aged nineieen year, two months, and cleven laye.

daye.

It becomes my painful duty to record the death of Mrs. MATTIE Caale, when of William Craig, Jr., who departed this life on the 6th lust, at 4 o'clock in the morning, at her home in Stanford, Kentucky.

Un the 13th inst, John C., infant con of A. C. and Annie Harig, aged three years and six months.

In this city, on the norming of the 13th lust, after a brief iliness, JEEE, BOTLE, son of Robert A. and Margaret A. Watts, aged two years, three mouths, and ulineleen days.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. WILLIAM A. BATCHELON'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature srranted not to thlure the Hair to the ieast; remedi the ili effects of bad dyrs, and invigorates the Hair folio. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly lurus a spiendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and "As he grasped my hand, I shuddered - thinking only of the Grave - But he smiled and poluted spwards, with a bright and bloodless glafve - "HAZ'S THE WAY, SHS, TO HEADQUARTERS!" OF THE BRAVE!"
"But the great Tower?" - "THAY WAS BUILDED OF THE GREAT DEEDS OF THE BRAVE! beautiful. Soil by all Druggiste, dc.

For The Genulue is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY No. St. Burelny Street, New York. "Then a cudden chame came o'er me at hie Uniform of Light—
At my own so old and tattered, and at his so new and bright:
'At, 'said he, 'You have forgotten the New Uniform for New Children when the second of the s

(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street. jnneswig COL. LUDLOW, OF CEN. DIX'S STAFF, has lately returned from City Point, having accomplished an exchange of prisoners. Among others he includes all that were experiment in Kenjucky and Tennesses previous to the 16th of December, 1862. All officers and soldiers beinging to the 5th Kenjucky Cavalry (that hare not resigned) who were captured and have not received notice of their exchange are hereby notified that they must at more report chemistres at Marfreesboro, Tennessee, and join their regiment, otherwise they will be reported as desertee and putished. once report themselves at Minfreesbore, Tennesse and join their regiment, otherwise they will be re-ported as desertere and punished.

D. R. HAGGARD.

Col. 5th Ky. Usvairs.

The life of the control of the contr

LYON'S KATHAIRON. Lills delightful article for preserving and be ing the human hair is again put up by the all proprietor, and is now made with the sam kill, and attention which first created its in

THE GROVER & BAKER

Sewing Machine

EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.

This Machine has taken the First Pr

The Work Made upon the Grover & Bake lachine has taken the First Premium at ev

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., 5 Masonic Temple, Lonisvi Hall Lamps for Coal Oil. A LARGE ascortment of Bracket, Side, and Hang ing Lamps for Halls and Kitchen use at dyjabaw WM. SKENE & CO.'S, Buliitt et.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES

ENOWN AS

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations,

HELMBOLD'S BATRACT "BUCHU,"

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED BOSE WASH

HELMBOLD'S GENUINEPREPARATIO

"BIGHLY CONCENTRATED" CompoundFluidExtractBuchu, A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY For diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND

This medicine lucreases the power of digestion an excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcarcous depositions and all manature enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for Men, Women, or Children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, For weakness arising from excesses, habits of dissip-tion, early indiscretions or abnes, attended with the following sympioms:

Indispection to exertion, Loss of power, Difficulty of breathing, Trembling, Herror of disease, Humness of vision, 10t Hands, Dryness of the skin, Universal lassitude of the muscular system, These systems, tf allowed to so on which the

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this edicine invariably removes, soon follows Impotence, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed y those direful diseases.

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The Records of the Insune Asylums Organic Weakness

Bequires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Invariably does,

Females--- Females--- Females. OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CON. In many affections peculiar to fem

THE EXTRACT BUCHU Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in chlorosis, or retention, irregularity, painfrinces or suppression of customary vacuations, ulcerated or scirnbous state of the nierue, leucorrheas or whites, sicrility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, habits of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life. See symptoms above.

No Family should be without it.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpieasant medi-cine for unpieasant or dangerous diseases. HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU IMPROVED ROSE WASH **CURES SECRET DISEASES**

In all their stages at little expense, little or no change in diet, uo inconvenience, and uo expourre. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to nrinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and enring strictures of the nrethra, sitsyling pain and inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out mixter. Thousands upon thousands, who have been the victime of Quacka, and who have paid heavy fees to be curred in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "power/nl astringents," been dried up in the system to break out in an aggravated form, and

Perhaps After Marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu For all affections and diseases of the prinary organs, whether existing in

Male or Female,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood and attacks exual organs, things of the nose, ears, throat, wippe, and other mncuous surfaces, making its appanes in the form of nicers. Helmbuild's Extract is saparilla purifies the blood and removes all scally of tions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear healthy color. It beling propared properly for class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties preserved to a greater extent than any other propidion of Sarasparilla.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH, with the Extracts Buchn of carraparilla, in such dis-maces as recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible char-actor will accompany the medicines—certificates of ures, from eight to twenty years' standing, with names known to science and fame.

For medical properties of Buchn see Dispensary of the United Stytes.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the practice of abvairs. Dr haif a dozen of each for \$1,2 which will be smil-leuf to cure the most obstinate cases if directons are dihered to. Delivered to any address securely packed from observation. Describe symptoms in all commun-ications. Cures guarteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT. Personally appeared before me, an Aiderman, ity of Philadelphia, H.T. Helmbold, who, bein worn, dolh say his preparations constain no na o mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are exclude.

T. HELM Be Sworn and enbecribed before me this 2d day of Nember, 1854. WM. P. HiBBERD,
Aiderman, Ninth st., above Race, Phila. Address letters for information in confidence to

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, Depot 104 South Tenth st. below Chesinnt, Phila. Beware of Counterfelts and Unprincipled Dealers. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations, Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu, Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla, Helmbold's Genuine Improved Rose Wash.

Take no other. Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and expos-Bold by all Druggists averywhere. Brass Hand Lamps.

A LARGE assortment of Brass Hand Lamps for sale at delabdw WM. SKENE & CO.'S, Bullist et.

3 jahaw WM. SKENE & CO.'S, Builttt at. Steambeat Lanterns.

FINE assortment of Coal Oil Lauterns for Steam boats for sale at boats for sale at WM. SKENE & CO.'S, Builittat.

Both say they are from Por county, Transcessee, and the parallel star in the say they are from Por county, Transcessee, and have been with the rebel army for the last ultimate the county of the last ultimate the cou COTTON MOPS-50 dozen for saie by GARDNER & CO.

HEALTH," AND OTHER EMINENT SOURCES,
Price 10 Centa, Fluor Edition 25 Centa.
SENT FREGO PROTEIN.
SET VOICE AND PRIVATE IN the Army needs the
Hitle Voice of the and Envaluable, companion. THE
HITLE VOICE AND HIS CONTROL OF THE CONTROL
STRUCTIONS FOR CONTROL OF THE CONTROL
COST. AGENTS WANTAD.
Address the Publisher,
10013 wif Philadelphia, Pa. HEIMSTREET'S By Anthony Miller, fiving on Posed creek, it miles south of Louisville, a BROWN NAKE Mt LE, shoul, and 2 years old next there lee, 25, 1-62.

WM. SCOTT, J. P. J. C. INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE

distry tures. All includencess dues are con or disease. All includencess dues are con or constic, destroying the vitality and be-ir, and afford of the melves no dressing.

Luxurlant Beauty,

Lands for Sale in Missouri. THE HANDEL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILE
COMPANY offer for sale over finish acres
best Prairie and Timber Farming Lands in the
at how prices, on ten years credit, at five per cetterest. Twenty per cent is deducted for full pays
in cash, or in the Land Bonds of the Company,

It be dealt with according to haw. R. G. POTTER. Jaller of Warren county. I

Beaugh, Justice of the Peace in anc for safe come aforesaid.

M. N. REAUGH, J. P. J. C. Nov. 19, 1862. [d28 w3*] (Magistrate a costs \$3.50.)

RAN AWAY,

From the sub-criber, a NEGRO BOY, 21 year of age (young-looking for his age), and about feet 5 inches high. He was seen last in Low name of John Irving. I will pay 5100 for his delive to me or In just in any part of this State so I may him again.

WM. COLEMAN.
d30 w19

High Grove, Spencer eo., K.

f mntuni advaniage to all.
to or addrese JOSIAH HUNT, cialmod within six months, he will be sold according to law to pay expenses.

MARTIN BALLEY, J. M. C.
Tompkinsville, Ky., Nov. 19—didswem Land Commissioner, Hannibal, Missouri, NOTICE.

FIVE NEGRO MEN, SUPPOSED TO BE ronaways, have been committed to the juli of lardiu connty between the tet and 3d days of November, 1962—

A negro man, calling himself \$\Able STEVENSON\$, and easy he belongs to James Stevenson, \$\pi\$ Williamson, Teun. Ha is about 5 feet 7 or itsches high, of dark complexion, weight about 190 pounds, about 30 years of age, rather breaty huit, and has a small con his left templo. THERE ARE CONFINED IN THE JAII of Warren county, Kentucky, as runawa; slaves—DICK, says he belongs to Brown Frost of Williamson reunity, Tennessee; is 5 feet mers high, 20 years odt, black, and will weigh about inds.

belonging to Wm. Norworthy, of Monigome-nly, Tennessee; a cont 5 feet 6 inches high, 64 id, black, and will wetgh about 1st pounds.

belonging to Levi Garrett, of Marshall county, see, 6 feet high, 25 years old, copper color, and sigh about 155 pounds. NEB, belonging to wm, repper, or neasors covery, remeaser, he is about 6 feet high, black, 37 sears old, and will weigh about 18th pounds.
FELIX, belonging to James Boxdell, of Bedford county, Tennessee; he is about 22 years old, usar 6 feet high, black, and will weigh about 18th pounds.
BILLY, belonging to Novey Ray, of Fayerreville, Tennessee; he la about 3 feet of inches bligh. 2 years FilaNK, belonging to Heary or Newton Kimble, of Davidson county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 4 lnches high, 22 years old, black, and will weigh about 18th county.

years old, black, and will weigh abbut 190 or 170 pounds,
MARTIN, belonging to James S. Gaines, of Sunner county, Tennessee; he is near 6 feet high, black, 25 or 30 years old, and will weigh about 150 or 180 pounds.
MARTINA, and so he is free but has no papers to show; from McMinaville, Tennessee; she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, 37 years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds, but from Murreesleary. Tennessee; 5 feet 3 inches high, 35 years old, black, and will weigh about 100 pounds.
RACHAEL, says she is free, but has no papers; cays she is from Murreesleary. Tennessee; she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, 50 years old, black, and will weigh about 100 pounds, BACHAEL, says she is free, but has no papers; says she is from Murreesleary. Tennessee; she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, 50 years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds.
MARAN DA, angas he is free, but has no papers; she says she is from Murreesleary. Tennessee; she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, 50 years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds.
Jill, blouging to James Strong, of Gilied county, Tennessee; he will weigh about 150 pounds.
Jill McMarteesleary in these no papers; says July Mark North Help weigh about 150 pounds. NOTICE.

ligh, 37 years old, copper color, and will weigh about 3 URA's belonging to Lucian Jackson, of Franklin John's, Alabama; he le about 17 years old, 5 feet high Law 18, belonging to James Hines, of Limeston Law 18, belonging to James Hines, of Limeston years old, copper color, and will weigh about 3 years old, copper color, and will weigh about 3 years.

THE SOLDIERS' GUIDE TO HEALTH

GULATIONS," "HALL'S JOURNAL AND OTHER EMINENT SOURCES

DR. LA CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise on the Physic-

logical View of Marriage.

50 Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lithograph

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. TO

Bo Bent free of postage to all parts of the Union. To

ON THE INFIRMITIES OF

Modicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

1860 Pr. L. 10 (Mos is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA 1 ROFX. ler the name of

660 To insure safety to all letters, always asidrous

"THE LA CRIMX MEDICAL INSTITUTE,"

44 dawtf No. 31 Maisten Lane, Alluny, N. Y Committed to Monroe County, Ky., Jail On the 11th of November, a negto buy, about 3 feet high, copper celler, aged about 17 or 18; says he belouge near Murfreesbore, Town. If not claimed within six months, he will be sold ac-

et high, weighs about ice pounds, dark com-about 23 years old, and has two small seas a lu

ISAAC LOVE, Jailer.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF HART county, on the 20th of October, 1662, on a runa-way slave, a buy calting himself William A. Hunley, of the county of the count WILLIAM KNIGHT, J. H. C.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.